A

HISTORY

OF THE

English WARS,

IN

FRANCE, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, NETHERLANDS, GERMANY, &c.

Containing all the

SIEGES and BATTLES Fought by the *Engliſh* in thoſe Countries,

FROM

WILLIAM the Conqueror, to the preſent Time;

WITH

A Large MAP of the ſame Countries, according to the Neweſt and Moſt Exact OBSERVATIONS;

BY

HERMAN MOLL, Geographer:

AND AN

Alphabetical TABLE, explaining the Whole; being very Uſeful to all that Read *Engliſh* Hiſtory.

LONDON:

Printed for *Tho. Newborough*, at the *Golden-Ball*, in St. *Paul's* Church-yard; and *John Senex*, next Door to the *Fleece-Tavern*, in *Cornhill*. MDCCV.

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THE PREFACE.

THE following Sheets contain only an Hiſtorical Relation of all the Wars, wherein the *Engliſh* have been engaged in any Part of the Continent of *Europe*, from the Reign of *William* the Conqueror; which began, *An.* 1066, to the preſent Time: For the Perfecting of which, the beſt Authorities, both Foreign and Domeſtick, have been conſulted and compared. The Account in general, purſuant to the Original Deſign, will be found very ſuccinct; tho' at the ſame time ſuch Care has been taken, that 'tis preſumed, no Battles, Sieges, or any Thing of Moment, has been omitted, or over-look'd. The Actions in the ſeveral Countries, wherein our Anceſtors have diſplay'd their Valour, are continued down diſtinctly, and in a due Series of Time by themſelves, without any Intermixture, to the Glorious Reign of Her preſent Majeſty, our moſt Serene Queen ANNE; in which it can be no Vanity to ſay, the *Engliſh* have anſwer'd their higheſt Character in any Age.

I need not obſerve, ſince 'tis obvious to every Eye, that the Book and the Map are Explanatory of one another: In which laſt, the Places are laid down according to the Lateſt and Moſt Exact Obſervations. The Deſign of it is, to give a true Idea of the Wars treated of; upon which Occaſion diligent Search has been made for many Places where there has been any Action, which are not to be met with in other Maps, and they are here carefully inſerted.

But of this, and other Things, nothing more ſhall be ſaid here, only I'll preſume to add, that as this Map is adorn'd with ſeveral Plans of *Vigo*, *Schellemberg*, *Hochſtette* and *Gibraltar*, 'tis certain the Curious that have a Mind to compare them with others, of the ſame Places, will find them all much more accurately perform'd: That of *Vigo* was done according to a Survey made by a Gentleman, extreamly well qualify'd for it, after the glorious Exploit, perform'd in that Port, was over. And, in a Word, nothing has been omitted to render the Whole agreeable, and to make it anſwer the Deſign for which it was intended.

☞ *Note*, That for the ready finding out any Place; for Example, *Creſſi*: You'll preſently meet with it in the Alphabetical Table, and *A. I.* adjoining to it; therefore look for *A* on the Side of the Map, and *I* on the Top, to which if you direct your Eye to the Angle meeting, in the Square of that Angle you will find *Creſſi*.

An Alphabetical TABLE of the Places where the *English* have been Engaged.

Aire,	A.I	*Deesburg*,	A.K	*Nieuport*,	A.I
Alenson,	B.I	*Donawert*,	B.I	*Orleans*,	B.I
Algezira,	D.H	*Dordonne River*,	C.I	*Ostend*,	A.I
Almeida,	C.G	*Dreux*,	B.I	*Palencour*,	
Anchors,	B.I	*Dunkirk*,	A.I	*Panicha*,	D.G
Angers,	B.H	*Estremos*,	D.G	*Paris*,	B.I
Angoulesme,	B.I	*Eu*,	A.I	*Patay*,	B.I
Arakes,	A.I	*Evreux*,	B.I	*Perigord*,	C.I
Argentan,	B.I	*Eguillon*,	C.I	*Perigueux*,	B.I
Aumale, or *Albemarle*,	B.I	*Falaise*,	B.I	*Poitiers*,	B.I
Aulins. A Territory.	B.H	*Falaire*,	B.H	*Pont de Arche*,	B.I
Axel,	A.I	*Fort Andely*,	B.I	*Ponterson*,	B.H
Basel,	B.K	*Fougeres*,	B.H	*Pontois*,	B.I
Bauge,	B.I	*Fourinigny*,	B.H	*Pont Valain in Main*,	B.I
Bayeux,	B.H	*Fronsac*,	C.I	*Port St. Mary*,	D.G
Bayonne,	C.I	*Frankendal*,	B.K	*Porta Legre*,	D.G
Bazal,	C.H	*Furnes*,	A.I	*Rain*,	B.I
Beaugancy,	B.I	*Gaillon*,	B.I	*Reims*,	B.I
Beauvais,	B.I	*Gemblours*,	A.I	*Rennet*,	B.H
Bergen-op-Zoom,	A.I	*Gerbroy Castle*,	B.I	*Reaulle*,	C.I
Betune. A Territory.	A.I	*Ghent*,	A.I	*Rhynbarck*,	A.K
Beziers,	C.I	*Gibraltar*,	D.H	*Rochel*, or *la Rochelle*,	B.H
Bell Castle,	C.I	*Gisors Castle*,	B.I	*Roch sur Tonne*,	
Biscay. A Territory.	C.H	*Greveling*,	A.I	*Rodondello*,	C.G
Blanquefagne Fort,	A.I	*Groyn*,	C.G	*Rota*,	D.G
Blay,	B.H	*Guinegaste*,	A.I	*Rouen*,	B.I
Blenheim,	B.I	*Guincamp*,	B.H	*Rouvray*,	B.I
Blois,	B.I	*Guines*,	A.I	*Roye*,	B.I
Bon,	A.K	*Hames Castle*,	A.I	*Roermond*,	A.K
Bouvard Castle,	A.I	*Harfleur*,	B.I	*St. Brieux*, or *Brienne*,	B.H
Boulogne,	A.I	*Havre de Grace*,	B.I	*St. Denis in France*,	B.I
Bourdeaux,	C.H	*Hesdin*,	A.I	*St. Denis*,	A.I
Bourg,	B.H	*Hochstette*,	B.I	*St. Germain en Laye*,	B.I
Bourdelois,	C.H	*Honefleur*,	B.I	*St. James de Beuveron*,	B.H
Breteuil,	B.I	*Huy*,	A.K	*St. Jean de Audely*,	B.H
Breteuille,	B.I	*Isle of Ree*,	B.H	*St. Malo*,	B.H
Brest,	B.H	*Issoudun*,	B.I	*St. Lo*,	B.H
Burick,	A.K	*Ivry*,	B.I	*St. Quintin*,	B.I
Cadiz,	D.G	*Keyserfweert*,	A.K	*St. Sever*,	C.H
Caen,	B.H	*Lagny*,	B.I	*St. Sevour le Vicomte*,	B.H
Cahors,	C.I	*La Hogue*,	B.H	*St. Michel Fort*,	A.K
Calais,	A.I	*Landen*,	A.I	*Schellenberg*,	B.L
Cambray,	A.I	*Laon*,	B.I	*Selbach*,	B.K
Cancal Bridge,	B.I	*Landaw*,	B.K	*Sens*,	B.I
Camaret Bay,	B.H	*Le Mans*,	B.I	*Sluys*,	A.I
Cape Wyck,	B.H	*Liege*,	A.I	*Soissons*,	B.I
Carentan,	B.H	*Libon*,	B.I	*Steenkirk*,	A.I
Casoais,	D.G	*Limburg*,	A.K	*Stevenswaert*,	A.K
Castillon,	B.H	*Limoges*,	B.I	*Tankerville*, or *Tanquerville*,	B.I
Castel Auperre,	B.I	*Lillebon*,	B.I	*Targeau*,	B.I
Castel Bray,	B.I	*Lizieux*,	B.I	*Tariffa*,	D.G
Castel Capps,	B.I	*Louvre*,	B.I	*Terovenne*,	A.I
Castel Roche au Brevil,	B.H	*Maestricht*,	A.K	*Thin d'Evesque*,	A.I
Castel Vierronin,	B.I	*Marche*,	B.H	*Tolbuys*,	C.I
Caudebec,	B.I	*Mardyck*,	A.I	*Tonneins*,	C.I
Chaalons,	B.I	*Matagorda Fort*,	D.G	*Tonques*,	B.I
Charenton,	B.I	*Melun*,	B.I	*Toulouse*,	C.I
Chartres,	B.I	*Melaume*,	B.I	*Tournay*,	A.I
Chasteus Castle,	B.I	*Meaux*,	B.I	*Tours*,	B.I
Cherbourg,	B.H	*Mirande*,	C.H	*Treves*,	B.K
Conches Castle,	B.I	*Moissaul*,	C.I	*Troyes*,	B.I
Cognac,	B.H	*Montargis*,	B.I	*Turnhout*,	A.I
Compeigne,	B.I	*Montereau*,	B.I	*Valonguei*,	B.H
Cordes,	B.I	*Montdidier*,	B.I	*Vannes*,	B.H
Contances,	B.H	*Montauban*,	C.I	*Venlo*,	A.K
Crespi,	B.I	*Montiviller*,	B.I	*Verneuil*,	B.I
Cressi,	A.I	*Montlebery*,	B.I	*Veurnes*,	A.I
Crevant,	B.I	*Morlaix*,	B.H	*Vigo*,	C.G
Crotay,	A.I	*Nagara*,	C.H	*Vincennes*,	B.I
Dam Road,	A.I	*Namur*,	A.I	*Vire*,	B.H
Deventer,	A.K	*Nantes*,	B.H	*Walcourt*,	A.I
Dax,	C.H	*Narbonne*,	C.I	*Wissan Castle*,	A.I
Dieu,	B.I	*Nizy*,	B.H	*Zutphen*,	A.I

A HISTORY OF ALL THE English WARS, IN *France, Spain, Portugal, Netherlands, Germany,* &c.

Will. I. 1066.

WILLIAM, Duke of *Normandy*, having in the Year, 1066, obtain'd the Crown of *England*, whether by Conqueſt, or otherwiſe, we cannot here enquire; he ſpent moſt part of his Reign in ſettling himſelf in his new Acquiſitions; he had but little Leiſure to mind Foreign Wars and Conqueſts: However, having long promiſed his Eldeſt Son *Robert* to make him Duke of *Normandy*, that Prince at length by the Inſtigation and Aſſiſtance of *Philip* the Firſt of *France* (now emulous of King *William*'s Greatneſs) in 1076, enter'd in an hoſtile Manner into that Dutchy; where he was quickly encounter'd by K. *William*, who beſieging *Robert* in the Caſtle of *Gerbroy*, the Son in a Sally attack'd, wounded, and unhorſed his Father; but coming to know him, remounted him with Tears in his Eyes; and an Agreement was made that *Robert* ſhould have the Dutchy of *Normandy*; in the Poſſeſſion of which he was not much moleſted during the Remainder of his Father's Reign, or that of his Younger Brother *William Rufus*.

Will. II. 1087.

Henry I. 1100.

But he dying in 1100, and *Henry*, the Youngeſt of the Three, having ſucceeded to the Crown of *England*, *Robert* was ſo far from making good the Claim he made to the *Engliſh* Throne, and provok'd his Brother to that degree, that he took from him all the Dutchy of *Normandy*, in 1105, except *Roan*; and the Year after having defeated and taken him Priſoner in Battle, he became entire Maſter of *Normandy* the very ſame Day Forty Years that the *Normans* had conquer'd *England*. *Lewis* the Groſs of *France* ſtill adhearing to the Intereſt of *Robert*'s Family, invaded *Normandy*, endeavour'd to inveſt his Son *William* in the Dutchy, and having admitted him to do him Homage for it, gave him the Caſtle of *Giſors*, whereby *William* grew ſo troubleſome to his Uncle the King of *England*, that he made Peace with the *French* in 1117, which was of no long Duration; for the Earls of *Anjou* and *Flanders*, as well as King *Lewis*, ſtill eſpouſing the Cauſe of *William*, the War in *Normandy* grew exceeding hot; and at laſt, after a World of Ravages, Conflagrations, Sieges, Surprizes, Plundering, and Two great Battles fought between the Two Kings, one in the Plain of *Breneville*, near *Noyon*, wherein the *Engliſh* Arms prevailed; and the Other near *Breteville*, wherein, according to the Confeſſion of the *French*, the Succeſs was only doubtful, Pope *Calixtus* made a Peace between them at *Giſors*, and *Henry* inveſted his Son *William Adelin* in the Dutchy of *Normandy*; where all Commotions ceaſed by the Death of *William*, Son of Duke *Robert*, in 1128.

K. Stephen. 1136. *Stephen*, Earl of *Bolein*, the Son of the Earl of *Blois*, by *Adela*, Daughter to *William* the Conqueror, ſucceeding *Henry* in the Throne of *England*, Anno 1136, in Prejudice to *Maud* the Empreſs, *Henry*'s Daughter, and her Son *Henry* by *Geofrey Plantagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*, *Lewis* the Seventh of *France* firſt took the Part of *Geofrey*, of whom he received Homage in his Son's Name for the Dutchy of *Normandy*; but *Stephen* going over, and having obtain'd ſome Advantage over *Anjou*, *Lewis* changing his Side, put *Euſtace* the Son of *Stephen* in Poſſeſſion, *Anno* 1139. Various were the Fortunes of the contending Parties of *Stephen* and *Maud* both in *England* and *Normandy*, but *Lewis* returning from the *Croiſade* in 1150, and finding the War ſtill on foot, he join'd his Army with *Euſtace* the Son of King *Stephen*, to lay Siege to the Caſtle of *Arques*; and the Earl of *Anjou* marching with all his Forces to relieve it; when they were come in Sight of one another, the Lords of both Parties mediated an Accommodation, and *Lewis* agreed to admit *Henry* the Son of *Maud* the Empreſs, and Earl of *Anjou*, to do him Homage as Duke of *Anjou*.

Henry II. 1155. This Prince coming to be King of *England* in 1155, by the Title of *Henry* the Second, and having beſides the Dutchies of *Normandy* and *Anjou* in his own Right, that of *Guienne* and the Earldom of *Poictou* in Right of his Queen *Eleanor*, was the greateſt Prince in theſe Weſtern Parts of the World at this time; and his Brother *Geofrey* in 1159, having demanded *Anjou*, *Tourain*, and *Main* from him, according to his Father's Will, he was ſo far from complying, that he took *Loudun*, *Chinon*, and *Mirebeau* from him: This or ſome other Cauſe being like to embroil *Henry* with *Lewis* VII. the ancient Enmity was ready to burſt out, when the Lords found out a Way to prevent it by a Match between *Henry*'s Eldeſt Son, and *Margaret*, *Lewis*'s Daughter, both of them Children; and the *French* King promiſed to give her *Giſors*, and other Places in the *Norman Vexin* for a Portion; which, in the *Interim*, were entruſted to the Keeping of the Grand Maſter of the *Knights Templars*, to be deliver'd up to *Henry* when the Marriage was conſummated. But this Alliance made no durable Friendſhip; for, *Henry* in 1160, taking upon him to revive the Title his Wife had to the County of *Tholouſe*, and having confederated with the Prince of *Arragon*, and Earl of *Barcelona*, he with an Army of *Aquitanians*, and other *Veterane* Soldiers, among whom was *Malcolm*, King of *Scotland*, enter'd *Languedoc*, took *Moiſſac*, *Cahors*, and ſome other Places; upon which King *Lewis* threw himſelf into *Tholouſe*, where an Accommodation was made, though the King of *England* would not let fall his Claim to, and Hold of that Earldom, till he had beſtow'd his Daughter *Jane* on *Raymond*, Earl of *Tholouſe*. *Lewis* in 1162, having agreed to bring Pope *Alexander*, that had fled into *France* to *Avignon*, in order to reconcile Matters with the Emperor *Frederick* and his Pope *Victor*, and *Alexander* refuſing, the *Germans* contriv'd to Way-lay the King, and would have taken him Priſoner, had not the King of *England* advanced with his Army and diſengaged him. The War was renew'd between the Two Kings in 1165, chiefly upon the Account of *Lewis* his ſupporting *Thomas a Becket*, Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, and his taking the Earl of *Auvergne* into his Protection againſt King *Henry*, to whom the Earl was a Vaſſal, as holding Lands of him in *Aquitain*: But a Peace about Two Years after being concluded at St. *Germains en Laye* in a Perſonal Conference between them; the King of *England*'s Sons did Homage to *Lewis* for thoſe Lands their Father ſecured to them by Advance of Inheritance: *Henry* for the Dutchy of *Normandy*, County of *Anjou*, and the Office of Grand *Seneſchall*, as alſo for the Earldoms of *Maine* and *Tourain*; *Richard* for the Dukedom of *Aquitain*; and *Geofrey* having *Bretagne*, owed Homage only to the Duke of *Normandy*. This Greatneſs proved not very durable, ſome Rupture happen'd almoſt every Year, that was patch'd up again either by a Peace or Truce; but in 1173, *Lewis* arm'd his own Children againſt their Father King *Henry*: The Eldeſt with his Wife *Margaret*, Daughter to King *Lewis*, returning out of *France* into his Father's Court, and having a Fancy put in his Head, that ſince he had been crown'd King, he ought to reign, and to demand of King

Henry

Henry either the Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *England*, or Dutchy of *Normandy*; with this Diſpoſition, and chafed becauſe his Father had removed ſome evil Councellors from about him, he ſtole away out of the Kingdom, and went to throw himſelf into the Arms of King *Lewis*: He was alſo favoured by the diſcontented Queen *Eleanor*, his Two Brothers, and all the young Nobility, who were taken into the Protection of *Lewis*; who now, *Anno* 1173, laid Siege to the City of *Verneuil* in *Perche*, took the ſame by Stratagem; but being not able to keep it, ſet it on Fire, and in his Retreat, was purſued by *Henry* with a great Slaughter; and the good Fortune of his Arms at the ſame time prevailing againſt *Philip*, Earl of *Flanders*, whom *Lewis* had engaged in the Quarrel, and who had receiv'd a ſevere Repulſe at *Roan*, a Peace was concluded in 1175, and confirm'd with the Marriage of *Alice*, King *Lewis* his Daughter with *Richard* the Son of King *Henry*. The War being renew'd between the Two Crowns in 1186, *Philip* the II. now King of *France*, took *Iſſoudun* from the *Engliſh*, and about Two Years after *Richard*, Duke of *Aquitain*, falling upon the Earl of *Tholouſe*, *Philip* to diſengage him, had the good Succeſs to take all the Places the *Engliſh* poſſeſſed in *Berry*, and to follow King *Henry* as far as *Normandy*. The Winter of 1188, brought a Truce; but *Richard* falling out with his Father, *Philip* the following Spring laid hold of the Opportunity, to conquer the Country of *Main*, and the City of *Mans*, *Tourain*, and the City of *Tours*: At the ſame time *John* the King of *England*'s Son taking up Arms againſt his Father, and being diſtreſs'd, made his Application to *Philip*, who reconciled him to his Brother *Richard*.

Henry the Second, their Father, departing this Life 1189, *Philip* ſur- *Richard* I. render'd up all his Acquiſitions to his Brother-in-Law King *Richard*, except 1189. *Iſſoudun* and the Fiefs he held in *Auvergne*, ſettling *Giſors* and all the *Vexin* for his Wife's Portion. The Expedition of the Two Kings *Richard* and *Philip* into the *Holy Land* in 1190, having ſow'd Diſcord, rather than wrought Unanimity in their Minds, *Philip* return'd Home the following Year, after he had taken a ſolemn Oath not to diſturb the Territories of the other during his Abſence; but ungeneronſly, contrary to his Faith given, declared War againſt him, excited his Brother *John* under-hand to ſeize upon the Kingdom of *England*, and at the ſame time falling himſelf into *Normandy*, he took *Giſors*, and ſome Places in the *Vexin*; then purſuing his Conqueſts, in the Beginning of 1193, took the Town of *Evreux*, which he beſtow'd upon *John*, keeping the Caſtle in his own Hands, and then went to lay Siege to *Roan*, but there loſt his Labour. On the other Hand, King *Richard*, after having perform'd many Heroick Acts in the *Holy Land*, in his Return was baſely detain'd Priſoner by the Duke of *Auſtria* for Fourteen Months together, but at Length obtained his Liberty for a great Ranſom, he endeavour'd to be revenged on *Philip* by Force of Arms: Both of them for Two Years together deſtroy'd one another's Countries by Fire and Sword, demoliſhed a great many Places, and then made a Peace about the End of 1195, by mutually reſtoring all that had been taken, except the *Vexin*, which remain'd to *Philip*. It fell out in this War, that as *Philip* was paſſing by *Blois*, the *Engliſh* took all his Baggage, amongſt which were all the Titles and Papers belonging to the Crown, and all of them were deſtroy'd or loſt, to the great Detriment of the Affairs and Hiſtory of *France*. This Peace laſted ſcarce Six Months; for *Philip* renew'd the War, upon pretence, that *Richard* had built a Fort in the Iſle of *Andely*, upon the *Seine*, and that he had taken the Caſtle of *Vierzon* in *Berry* from its rightful Lord; *Baldwin* the Eleventh Earl of *Flanders*, took *Richard*'s Part in this new War, which only amounted to Burnings and Devaſtations, and after Two Years, the Pope procur'd a Five Years Truce; during which the King of *England* having Intelligence, that a Gentleman of *Limoſin* had found a vaſt Treaſure and ſecured it in the Caſtle of *Chalus*, he preſently beſieged it, was there wounded and died *April* 11th, 1199.

He was ſucceeded by his Brother *John* in Prejudice to *Arthur*, the young K. *John*. Duke of *Bretagne*, who was *Geofrey*'s Son, *John*'s elder Brother. There 1199. was a Peace concluded between *John* and *Philip* at a Solemn Conference be-

between *Vernon* and *Andely*, and warranted by Twelve Barons on each side, who made Oath to take up Arms against him that should violate it; but *John* putting away his Wife in 1201, to marry the Earl of *Angoalesme*'s only Daughter, which had been betrothed to *la Brun*, Earl *de la Marche*, that Lord endeavour'd to make an Insurrection in *Poictou*, and incensed *Philip* so far against him, that at an Interview near *Gaillon*, *Philip* in high Terms summoned *John* to appear at his Court, to answer to the Complaint of *la Marche* and Prince *Arthur*'s demands of *Maine*, *Anjou* and *Tourain*. *John*, knowing his Enemies Designs endeavour'd to gain Time, but *Philip* having given *Arthur* some Forces to pursue his Pretentions, at the same time entred *Normandy*, forced several Places to surrender, and receiv'd the most considerable Lords of the Country into his Favour, while *Arthur* attack'd *Poictou*, and besieged his Grand-Mother in *Mirabeau*, whither King *John* made so much Haste, that he surpriz'd him in his Bed, and confined him in the Castle of *Roan*; where he died by violent Hands. His Mother *Constance* demanding Justice hereupon for the Parricide from King *Philip*, *John* was adjudged to lose all his Territories in *France*, which should be forfeited to the Crown; and in Prosecution of the Sentence, *Philip* in 1203 took almost all the Upper *Normandy* from him, he being, indeed, every where betray'd; and the next Year all the Lower *Normandy* was conquer'd, almost without a Blow for it, and *Roan* it self, after Fourteen Days Siege, was forced to surrender upon Articles: So that *Philip* in less than Three Years became Master of all that Dutchy, which had had Twelve Dukes, of whom *John* was the last, who had govern'd it about 316 Years. At the same time, *de Roches* having forsaken *John*, secured the Countries of *Anjou*, *Main* and *Tourain*. Mareschal *de Clement* conquer'd all *Poictou*, except only *Niort*, *Tours* and *Rochel*; and in 1205, King *Philip* took the Castle of *Loches*, and some Places that remain'd in the Hands of the *English* in *Tourain*. *Philip* now intending to leave nothing to the *English* on that Side the Sea, invaded and took almost all that remain'd in their Hands; but *John* landing with a potent Army at *Rochel*, took the almost impregnable Castle of *Montauban*, and such a Number of *French* Lords Prisoners, that he sent a Catalogue of their Names into *England*, as a Memorial of so great a Conquest; then, having master'd the strong Town of *Angiers*, he dismantled it. However, a Truce being concluded in 1206 for Two Years, and the *French* King about this Time engaging himself in a Croisade against the *Albigenses*, *John* fell at variance with his Barons, and having at length drawn upon himself the Pope's Censure, *Philip*, in 1212 prepared to invade *England*; but his Fleet consisting of about 1700 Sail of all sorts, lying in the Road of *Dam*, they were suddenly attacked by the *English*, under the Earls of *Bollogn* and *Salisbury*, and all those they did not destroy, *Philip* himself ordered to be unrigg'd and burnt; so that *John* had an Opportunity once more to land with an Army at *Rochel*, and crossing *Poictou*, made himself Master of some Places in *Anjou*, and began to rebuild the Walls of *Angiers*; and his Soldiers making Excursions as far as *Nants*, surprized the Earl of *Dreux*'s eldest Son, cut his Men in Pieces, and took him Prisoner; but Prince *Lewis* obliging him to quit *Anjou*, the Lords of *Poictou*, who had before favour'd the *English*, now tender all manner of Submission to him.

Hen. III. 1216. The Offer made to *Lewis* of the Crown of *England*, his Expedition thither, and disgraceful Expulsion, having no Room in this Place, it is enough to observe, that he succeeded his Father *Philip* in 1222, as *Henry* III. a Minor, had done King *John*, his Father, in 1216: So that the *French* having now the most favourable Opportunity that could offer it self for driving the *English* totally out of *France*, *Lewis* in 1222, enter'd *Poictou*, won a Battle there from *Savary de Mauleon*, General for the King of *England*, in *Guyenne*, subdued the Cities of *Niort* and St. *John de Angely*, and generally all Places as far as the *Garonne*, receiving Homage of all the Lords of those Parts: So that the *English* had now nothing left but *Rochel*, where *Savary* bravely defended himself for a long Time, in Expectation of Relief from *England*; but being at last basely disappointed by the Ministers, who sent him Chests full of old Iron, instead of Money

hey to pay the Garriſon, he was forced to give up the Place; and afterwards quitting his old Maſter, went over to the King of *France*, where he might expect better Uſage: The reſt of *Guyenne* had been gain'd by the *French*, had not *Richard*, King *Henry*'s Brother, landed at *Bourdeaux*, animated the People, and ſoon made himſelf Maſter of St. *Macaire*, near that City: After which, going aboard again, he left the Viſcount *de Tours* to make a Truce with the Enemy.

St. *Lewis* ſucceeding *Lewis* VIII. in 1226, was not much moleſted by the *Engliſh* (moſtly at Civil Wars among themſelves) in the Courſe of his Reign. Indeed, *Henry* III. made Two Expeditions thither in Perſon, and might probably have been ſucceſsful in his Enterprizes, had not he been deceived in the Aſſurances given him by *de la Marche*, that all *Poictou* would join him upon his Arrival. But King *Lewis*, well knowing how *Henry* was imbroil'd with his Barons, and making uſe of the Conjuncture, concluded a Treaty with him, That he, his Sons, Brothers and Succeſſors ſhould for ever renounce all Claim to *Normandy*, *Anjou*, *Main*, *Tourain* and *Poictou*, upon Conſideration of a large Sum of Money; and that *Lewis* ſhould releaſe unto him and his that Part of *Guyenne*, that lies beyond the *Garronne*, and on this Side *Limoſin* and *Perigord*.

The Reign of *Henry* III. ending in this manner, as to what relates to *France*, in 1272, and his Son *Edward* I. ſucceeding, the *Engliſh* had no War with the *French* till the Year 1292, in the Reign of *Philip* IV. The Quarrel was private and accidental between an *Engliſh* Mariner and one of *Normandy*, upon the Coaſt of *Guyenne*, where they went aſhore to take in freſh Water. This bringing on a Naval or Piratical War, and the *Engliſh* being injured thereby, *Edward* inſiſted upon the Reſtitution of the Goods of his Subjects, while *Philip* ſummon'd him to appear in his Court of Parliament, to do him Homage for *Guyenne*: He ſent his Brother *Edmund* thither, but that not ſatisfying *Philip*, he moſt unreaſonably declared *Edward* contumacious; and having order'd his Territories to be ſeized, *de Theſle*, Conſtable of *France*, ſeiz'd ſeveral Cities in *Guyenne*, and even *Bourdeaux*, the Capital, in 1293. *Edw.* I. 1272.

Edward, tho' wholly bent upon the Conqueſt of *Scotland*, yet much perplex'd about his Loſſes in *Guyenne*, forms a ſtrong Confederacy againſt *France* at *Cambray*, the ſame conſiſting of the Duke of *Brabant*, Earls of *Holland* and *Juliers*, *Luxemburg*, *Gelders* and *Bar*; *Albert*, Duke of *Auſtria*; *Adolphus* the Emperor, and the Earl of *Flanders*. This War went on with Variety of Fortune, and, after ſeveral Truces between *England* and *France*, a Peace was concluded in 1303, by which King *Philip* was obliged to reſtore to *Edward* all that he had taken from him in *Guyenne*.

The Peace continued between the Two Crowns, till the Weakneſs of *Edward* II. encouraged *Charles* IV. of *France* to quarrel with him about the Year 1323. The Pretence was, That *Edward* had not aſſiſted at his Coronation, and that his Seneſchal of *Bourdelois* had put a Garriſon into a Caſtle built by *Mont-Peſant* on *French* Ground; wherefore ſending *Charles de Valois*, his Uncle, with an Army into *Guyenne*, he forced *Edmund*, Earl of *Kent*, *Edward*'s Brother, to ſurrender the City *de la Reoulle*, and to go for *England* to perſwade the King to an Accommodation, or elſe to return Priſoner; and then compleated the Conqueſt of *Guyenne*, except *Bourdeaux*, St. *Severe* and *Bayonne*. But Queen *Iſabell*, *Charles*'s Siſter, ſo dexterouſly managed a Treaty in *France*, that her Son Prince *Edward* was inveſted in the Dutchy of *Guyenne* and the Earldom of *Poictou*. *Edw.* II. 1307.

This Prince, who came to the Crown of *England* in 1327, made ſufficient Amends for the Defects of his Father, and ſome others of his Predeceſſors, his Pretenſions to the Crown of *France* having been laid aſide, and the Matter determined in favour of *Philip de Valois*, he reſolved to recover that Kingdom by his Sword. He began with Complaints, accuſing *Philip* before the Pope, for having raviſh'd that Crown from him during his Minority, and then having *Edw.* III. 1127.

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ſent a Defiance to *Philip*, Sir *Walter de Manny* firſt began the War on the Side of *Flanders*, ſurprizing firſt *Mortague*, then *Thin l'Eveſque*, which he kept for the Bridling of *Cambray*, that appear'd to favour the *French*. The King's Lieutenant, on the other Hand, began the War in *Saintogne*, by taking the Caſtle of *Palencour*; *Edward* in 1338, landed at *Sluice*, with an Army, and a Fleet of 400 Sail; he encamp'd for ſome time before *Cambray*, then paſſing the *Scheld*, in order to give King *Philip*'s Army Battle, the *French* utterly declined it. About this Time, having aſſum'd the Title of King of *France*, he in 1340 landed a ſecond time at *Sluice*, after having overthrown the *French* Fleet that hover'd on the Coaſt, with a Deſign to prevent his Attempts. Upon this *Philip* quits the Field, and *Edward* ſent to challenge him to a ſingle Combat, or elſe to fight with an Hundred Men on each Side, or with both Armies in a pitch'd Battle, all which *Philip* eluded with an Anſwer, That a Lord accepted of no Challenge from his Vaſſal. *Edward* hereupon laid Siege to *Tournay*, which being reduced to great Extremities, a Truce was concluded: However, the *Engliſh* eſpouſed the Cauſe of the young Duke of *Bretagne*, againſt the Pretenſions of *Charles le Blois*, ſupported by *France*; and the King himſelf in Perſon going into *France* in 1341, with a vaſt Reſolution laid Siege to *Vannes*, *Rennes* and *Guin-Camp*, and, after many Warlike Exploits, concluded a Truce for Two Years, only for *Bretagne*.

But the *French* King at the ſame time, having ſeiz'd ſome *Britoh* Lords at a Tournament in *Paris*, and put them to Death without any Trial, *Edward* let him know the Truce was infringed; and accordingly the Earl of *Derby* having, in Spight of the *Gaſcoign* Lords, paſſed the *Dordogne*, he over-run all the Upper *Gaſcoigny*, and maſter'd divers Places; and, what is hardly credible of this Great Earl, when *de Staille* had beſieged *Aucherock* in his Abſence at *Bourdeaux*, the Earl, only with a Thouſand Men from thence, defeated his Army of Ten Thouſand, and took him and ſeveral other Nobles Priſoners, and eaſily conquer'd the Cities *de la Reole*, *Angouleſme*, and divers others. To ſtop his further Progreſs, the Duke of *Normandy*, with an Army of an Hundred Thouſand Men, in 1346, march'd to *Guyenne*, with which he did no more than take Two or Three paltry Towns in *Agenois*, and the City of *Angouleſme*. But the moſt memorable Siege was that of *Eguillon*, upon which the *French* made Three Aſſaults every Day for a Week together in vain; but at laſt the Battle of *Creſſi* being loſt, the Siege was raiſed: For King *Edward*, with his Son the Prince of *Wales*, landing at *la Hogue* in *Normandy*, he reſolved to go and join the *Flemmings* croſs *France*; the Cities of *Valongnes*, *Carentur*, *St. Lo* and *Harfleur* quickly became a Prey to him, and then having encountred the Earl of *Eu*, Conſtable of *France*, and the Earl of *Tancerwill*, it increas'd his Spoil and Fame, by taking them Priſoners, with the Defeat of Twenty Thouſand Men; after which he ravaged all the Country along as far as *Paris*, and from his Camp at *Paris* ſent a Challenge to *Philip* to fight him under the Walls of the *Louvre*; but *Philip* declining the Combat, *Edward* paſs'd into *Beauvaiſois*, with a Deſign to retire into the Country of *Pontieu*, and in his March made terrible Havock with Fire and Sword. He luckily paſs'd the *Soan* at the Ford of *Blanquetague*, below *Albeville*, in ſpight of Ten Thouſand Men, under *du Fay*, that oppoſed him, routed them, and fixing his Camp at *Creſſi*, *Philip*, with an Hundred Thouſand Men, took up his Quarters next Day at *Albeville*, and, *Aug.* 26, 1346, march'd on, and gave the *Engliſh* Battle. The *Genoueſe*, commanded by *Doria* and *Grimaldi*, were the beſt of *Philip*'s Infantry; but their Croſs-Bows being made uſeleſs by the great Rains that fell much about the Beginning of the Battle, and they giving Way before a Shower of *Engliſh* Arrows, the Duke of *Alenzon*, who ſuſpected it to be Treachery, rode quite over them with his Cavalry, and ſo begun the Rout: However, the Prince of *Wales* was very hard put to it, and his Father refuſed him any Succour, as being deſirous the Honour of the Day ſhould be his. This ſeem'd to inſpire new Life and Spirit into the *Engliſh*, who had Four or Five Pieces of Cannon in this famous Battle, which

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much terrified the *French*, it being the first time they ever saw those murdering Engines. The Battle lasted from Four in the Afternoon till Two next Morning, and a great Flight of Ravens, which a little before the Fight was seen to hover over the *French* Army, was esteem'd a Presage of their Defeat. Thirty Thousand *French* Foot fell in the Place of Battle, Twelve Hundred Knights and Eighty Colours were taken: *John*, King of *Bohemia*; *Charles*, Earl of *Alenson*, the *French* King's Brother; *Lewis*, Earl of *Flanders*, and Fifteen of the most illustrious Counts, lost their Lives. *Philip* himself retired out of the Battle by favour of the Night, to the Castle of *Bray*. Next Day another Slaughter, twice greater than the former, was made by Five Hundred Lances and Two Thousand Archers amongst the Militia, under the Archbishop of *Roan* and the Prior of *France*, who, not knowing what had happen'd, were marching to the *French* Camp.

The victorious *English* now ravaged all *Boulonois* at their Pleasure, and then invested *Calais*. King *Philip* advanced in vain between *Wissan* and that City, with an Army of an Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men to relieve it, *Edward* having fortified his Camp on all Sides with strong Intrenchments; so that the Besieged, after having held out a Year's Siege, saving Eight Days, were forced to surrender at Discretion the 8th of *August*, 1347, upon which the King turn'd out all the Citizens, even to the Ecclesiasticks, and repeopled it with natural born *English* Men. *Montmorancy de Chary* made use of the Truce that ensued between the Two Kings for the Recovering of *Calais*; but the Design being betray'd to *Edward*, he suddenly cross'd the Seas, surpriz'd *Montmorancy*, with Twenty Thousand Crowns, that were to consummate the Bargain, and a Thousand Men, that were made Prisoners.

Philip VI. dying during the Truce, and being succeeded by his Son *John* in 1350, the War was again renew'd. *Guisnes* was betray'd to King *Edward* for Money, which he pleasantly excused by saying, *That Truces were Merchandize, and that he did no more than follow King* Philip's *Example, who would have bought Calais*. About the same time, *de Nesle*, Mareschal of *France*, was defeated and taken, with a great many Persons of Quality, Prisoners in *Guyenne*.

The Truce was no sooner actually expired, but the Prince of *Wales*, being invested in the Dutchy of *Guyenne* by his Father, made Incursions into the *French* Territories as far as *Beziers* and *Narbonne*, with little Opposition from the Enemy. At the same time, King *Henry* over-ran all the *Boulonois* and *Artois*, even to *Hesdin*.

The King of *Navarre*, and *Geofrey*, Brother to the Earl of *Harcourt*, who held a good many Places in *Normandy*, now invited the *English* in to revenge their Quarrel. The Earl of *Derby* and Duke of *Lancaster* there began the War with Four Thousand Men. They met with some Repulse from King *John*, who yet with all his Power could not take the little Town of *Bretevil*: But now drawing all his Forces together at *Chartres*, and understanding that the Black Prince, with Twelve Thousand Men, had ravaged *Quercy*, *Auvergne*, *Limosin* and *Berry*, and was marching to do the same in *Tourain* and *Poictou*, he march'd along the *Loire* to cut off his Retreat, upon which the Prince retired to *Poictiers*, and intrench'd himself among the Vines and Hedges: But, knowing the Necessity of his Affairs, offer'd Satisfaction for all Damages, to give up all his Prisoners, and not to bear Arms himself, or any of his Subjects, for Seven Years against *France*. *John*, rejecting all these Offers, on the 19th of *September*, 1356, resolved unadvisedly, instead of starving, to attack the Prince in his Fastness, and imprudently caused most of his Horse to dismount, who were to begin the Battle, and to be seconded by the *German* Cavalry; but not being able to force their Way through the Hedges, they were so gall'd by the *English* bearded Arrows, that they fled, and breaking in upon the Vanguard of the *Germans*, that were coming up to sustain them, they were totally routed by the main Body of the *English*, who came out of their Trenches, and charged them in that Confusion. Three of King *John*'s Sons were a little

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too ſoon carried out of the Battle, with Eight Hundred Lances. *Philip*, the youngeſt, obſtinately reſolving to run his Father's Fortune, fought near his Perſon, and both of them were taken Priſoners. The *French* themſelves own'd Six Thouſand Men ſlain in this Battle; and that of them there were Eight Hundred Gentlemen, and particularly the Duke of *Bourbon*, the Duke of *Athens*, the Mareſchal *de Neſle*, and about Fifty more of Quality. The Priſoners of Note were very numerous, ſeveral of them being accounted (according to *Froiſard*) the beſt Knights of *France*, beſides many other Lords, and Two Thouſand Knights and Gentlemen; ſo that the Conqueror, thinking it not ſafe to keep ſo many, let divers of them have their Liberty. The Prince of *Wales*, as courteous and generous as he was heroick and valiant, treated King *John*, his Royal Captive, as if he had been his Lord and Father, and the next Day carried him and the reſt of his Priſoners to *Bourdeaux*.

In the mean time, the Duke of *Lancaſter* made War in *Normandy*; but being not able to paſs the *Loire*, to aſſiſt his Brother the Prince of *Wales*, before the Battle of *Poictiers*, he beſieged *Rennes* for Ten Months together; and having ſwore he would never riſe, till he had entred and planted his Colours upon their Rampiers, there was an Expedient found to ſave his Oath, and the Enemy gladly embraced a Truce, which was to continue till 1360. The King of *Navarre* being alſo about that Time very troubleſome to the *French*, the *Engliſh* made their Advantage of it. But the Friends of the *Dauphin* (now elected Regent) having got ſome Credit among the *Pariſians*, and inſinuating, that the King of *Navarre* had introduced ſome *Engliſh* amongſt them, they barbarouſly maſſacred a great many ſtrangers, the remains of whom retiring to St. *Dennis*, they ſeverely revenged the Death of their Companions upon all the *Pariſians* they could light on.

King *Edward* in 1359, with a vaſt Army, landed at *Calais*; but tho' he could neither take *Rheims*, nor *Chalons* afterwards, he forced *Burgundy*, to redeem it ſelf from being plundred for 200000 *Florins*, and ſome Proviſions for the Army. *Nivernois* was forced to do the ſame, but *Brie* and *Gatinois* were ravaged; and having encamped for ſome time within Seven Leagues of *Paris*, between *Chartres* and *Mountlehery*, he returned to *Beauſe*, the *Dauphin*'s Commiſſioners continually following his camp, to ſollicite a Peace, which at length, on the firſt of *May*, 1360, was concluded at *Bretigny*, near *Chartres*, in the Name of the King's Eldeſt Son; whereby *Edward*, beſides what he had in Poſſeſſion, had all *Poictou*, *Santogne*, *Rochel*, with the Country of *Aulins*, *Angoumois*, *Perigord*, *Limoſin*, *Quercy*, *Agenois*, and *la Bigorn*, given him in full Sovereignty, beſides *Calais*, the Country of *Guiſnes* and *Pontieu*, with Three Millions in Gold for King *John*'s Ranſom, payable at Three ſeveral terms; his Three young Sons, Brother *Philip*, and other Princes of the Blood, being given *Edward* as Hoſtages, beſides Thirty Earls and Knights, with Two Deputies, out of each of the Nineteen Cities, whoſe Names were particularly mention'd.

King *John* of *France* dying 1364, and being ſucceeded by his Son *Charles* V. the Conteſt was ſtill on Foot between *Charles de Blois* and *Montfort*, about the Dutchy of *Bretagne*, but the *Engliſh* ſupporting the latter againſt the *French*, who took the other's Part, the Matter was decided by a General, obſtinate and bloody Battle at *Auvray*, where the *Engliſh* carried the Day for *Montford*, and *de Blois* loſt his Life.

Things continued pretty quiet till 1369, when King *Charles*, making uſe of the Complaint of ſome *Gaſcoign* Lords about ſome Taxes the Prince of *Wales* had laid upon them, to renew the War, he granted them his Letters of Appeal, which being ſignified to the Prince himſelf, he ſcornfully rejected it, and ſaid, he would make his Appearance in the ſame manner as he had done at the Battle of *Poictiers*. The *French* hereupon very unjuſtly declared War, and ſeized many Places belonging to the *Engliſh*, when they leaſt expected it; the Arch-biſhop of *Tholouſe* alſo by his Perſwaſions and Intreagues recovered about Fifty Cities or Caſtles in *Guyenne*, and amongſt others that of *Cahors*: However, the Earls of

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Cambridge and *Pembroke* marching with the small Force they had along with them even unto *Anjou*, took the ſtrong Caſtle of *Roche ſur Yon*, from whence they ſcour'd the adjacent Country. They did the ſame in *Berry*, after they had taken St. *Sever* in *Limoſin*. The *French* got a conſiderable Advantage over *Chandois*, who was ſlain at the Bridge of *Lanſac* in *Poictou*, but a ſudden Reinforcement enabled the *Engliſh* not only to recover their Priſoners, but make the *French*, to ſave their Lives, become Priſoners to thoſe who were theirs juſt before: The Duke of *Lancaſter* on his part over-run the Country of *Caux* as far as *Harfleur*, and did the ſame in his Return by that of *Poictou*: On the other Hand, it was concerted that the Dukes of *Anjou* and *Berry* ſhould attack *Guyenne*: *Anjou* in his March took *Moiſſaut*, *Tonneins*, *Eguillon*, and ſome other ſmaller Places upon the *Garonne*: *Limoges* was baſely betray'd to *Berry*, the Prince of *Wales* being ſick at *Bourdeaux*, and the Duke of *Lancaſter* not yet arrived in thoſe Parts. But the *Engliſh* Army in *Picardy*, under *Knolls*, ſtruck a Terror throughout *France*, even as far as the *Loire*; for they ravaged *Vermandois*, *Champagne* and *la Brie*, deſtroy'd all round *Paris*, and made the Sound of their Trumpets echo to the very Gates of the *Louvre*. However, the Conſtable *Gueſclin* beat up one of their Quarters at *Pont Valain*, in the Country of *Maine*, and had the good Fortune to clear *Touraine*, *Anjou*, *Limoſin* and *Rouergue* of them.

The King of *Navarre* now alſo forſook the *Engliſh* Intereſt; but the Prince of *Wales*, as ill as he was, beſieged *Limoges* in Perſon, and took it; but returning ſoon after into *England*, the greateſt part of the Lords and Commanders in *Guyenne*, whom his Valour and Bounty had engaged in his Intereſt, went over to the *French*, who now with Eaſe carried all before them. *Poitiers* and *Rochel* open their Gates to them, *Tours* ſurrenders upon Articles; ſo does *Saintes*, *Angouleſme*, and *St. Jean de Angely*; and generally all the Country, even to *Bourg* and *Blay*, ſubmitted to the *French*. The *Engliſh* Intereſt in *Bretagne* likewiſe declined apace, the whole Country appearing againſt the few Troops that were there; however, *Salisbury* ſaved *Breſt*: But K. *Edward*, being not willing to have the Duke of *Bretagne* thus diſpoſſeſs'd by the *French*, ſent an Army, under *Lancaſter*, to *Calais*, from whence they march'd, and ravaged *Artois*, *Picardy* and *Champagne*, *Fores*, *Beaujolis*, *Auvergne* and *Limoſin*, and then deſcended into *Guyenne*; and at length, much diminiſhed in their Numbers, arrived at *Bourdeaux*, while *Anjou* made a very advantagious Irruption into Upper *Guyenne*, where he took divers Places, then of great Conſideration and Importance. At laſt a Truce was concluded for a Year, wherein *Montfort*, Duke of *Bretagne*, being not comprehended, he, with an *Engliſh* Army, recover'd St. *Mahe*, St. *Briene*, and Seven or Eight other Places.

Edward, the Black Prince, and not long after his Royal Father, K. *Edward* III. dying in 1377, and being ſucceeded by his Grandſon *Richard* II. then a Minor, the *Engliſh* Affairs went all to Wreck in *France*; ſo that they could preſerve no Places of Importance, but *Calais*, *Bourdeaux*, *Bayonne* and *Cherburgh* in *Normandy*. The Army ſent into *France*, under the Earl of *Buckingham*, in 1381, for the Support of the Duke of *Bretagne*, might have done conſiderable Feats, had the *Britons* been ſteady. The ſame Year brought a Truce between the Two Crowns, which was renew'd divers times, and more particularly at an Interview between King *Richard* and *Charles* VI. between *Ardres* and *Calais*, when *Richard* gave up *Breſt* to the Duke of *Bretagne*, and *Cherburgh* to the King of *Navarre*. *Rich.* II. 1377.

King *Richard* being depoſed in 1399, and his Couſin *Henry*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, advanced to the *Engliſh* Throne, he found ſo many Difficulties to eſtabliſh himſelf at Home, that he had but little Leiſure to mind Foreign Wars: However, there were many Hoſtilities committed both by Sea and Land in *Normandy* and *Guyenne* between the Two Nations, between whom there was ſuch an Animoſity, as would admit of no Peace. In the mean time, *Henry* V. had not been long King of *England*, when he ſought an Alliance with *France*. The *French* offer'd him 800000 Florins to give up Fifteen Cities in *Hen.* IV. 1399. *Henry* V. 1413.

Guyenne, and all *Limosin*, for a Portion to the Princess *Catherine*, whom he sought in Marriage. But *Henry* having got all Things in a Readiness, and making no Scruple to declare his Pretensions to the Crown of *France*, in 1415, landed at *Havre de Grace*, with 6000 Men at Arms, 30000 Archers, and all other Necessaries, and laid Siege to *Harfleur*, which was soon reduced; but his Army being brought to great Straits, thro' Sickness and Scarcity of Provisions, he was necessitated to direct his March cross the Country to *Calais*, with a Design to pass the *Soame* at *Blanquetaque*: But the *French* having drawn together a vast Army to oppose them, *Henry* offer'd Reparation for all the Damages he had done since his Landing; which being scornfully rejected by the hot-headed *French*, on the 25th of *October* they presented him Battle at *Agincourt*, in the County of St. *Paul*. The *French* committed a grand Fault in ordering their Van, which was drawn up so close, that none but the first Ranks had Room to stir. This, with the incredible Bravery of the *English*, occasion'd the Loss of the Day. The Field of Battle was bestrew'd with the slaughter'd Bodies of 6000 *French*, according to their own Account; but the *English* make them 10000, of which 126 were of the Nobility bearing Banners, and among that Number were the Earl of *Nevers* and the Duke of *Brabant*, the Duke of *Alenson*, the Constable *de Albret*, the Duke of *Bar*, the Mareschal *de Boucicaut*, the Admiral *Dampierre*, Archbishop of *Sens*, &c. The Prisoners were, the Dukes of *Orleans* and *Bourbon*, the Earls of *Vendosme* and *Richemont*, with 1400 Gentlemen. The *English* lost only *Edward*, Duke of *York*, the Earl of *Suffolk*, and about 600 Men; but *Caxton* says, not above 26 in all, and *Paulus Æmilius*, besides the Two Lords and the Two Knights, will have but Ten private Men to have fallen in this Battle.

The *French* now sollicited hard for a Truce, which was rejected; so that the *English* pursuing their Conquest, defeated the Constable near *Harfleur*, forced the *French* to raise the Siege, beat the *French* Fleet at Sea; and *Henry*, in 1416, landing a Second time in *France* at *Tonques*, carried on his Arms with good Success in *Normandy* for this and the following Year; making himself Master of *Caen*, *Bayeux*, *Constance*, *Carenton*, *Lizieux*, *Falaise*, *Argentan*, *Alenson*, and in short, the greatest part of that Dutchy, only *Cherbourg* held out Three Months Siege. But, to compleat the Work, *Henry* resolved to reduce *Roan*, the Capital of the Province. The Place made a gallant Defence, and the Citizens try'd divers Ways to save it; but being at length reduced to that Extremity, that no less than 30000 Persons died of Famine, and King *Henry* refusing them any other Terms of Surrendry, than at Discretion, they undermin'd part of their Wall, and resolved to set Fire to the Timber that propp'd it, and to sally out, both Men and Women, and take their Fortune either in Death or Victory: But *Henry* moderating the Terms, and being content with the Payment of 300000 Gold Crowns, and the Heads of Three of their principal Men, he confirm'd all their Privileges, and on the 19th of *January*, 1419, made his Triumphant Entry into *Roan*. This brought all the rest of *Normandy* to submit again to the *English*, from whom it had been conquer'd 250 Years before by *Philip Augustus*.

France being now under a Necessity of making a Peace at any Terms, *Henry* and *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, at open Enmity with *Charles* the *Dauphin*, upon the Account of his Father's Murder, met at *Troyes*, where the *French* King and Queen were; and there, on the Second of *June*, in Consideration of *Henry*'s marrying *Catherine* the Daughter of *Charles* the VI. this Prince agreed to have, and own *Henry* for his Heir to the Crown of *France*; but however, he should not take the Title upon him as long as *Charles* lived; only that he should have the Quality of Regent and Governour of the Kingdom; That *France* and *England* should be united, and held by *Henry* and his Heirs; but that they should not depend upon one another, but be govern'd according to their own Laws; That no Treaty of Accommodation should be made with the *Dauphin* without the Consent of both Kings, the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the Three Estates of both the Kingdoms. All the Lords that were present swore to the Observance of this

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Treaty, and ſo did afterwards all the noted Cities that were of their Party. The War went on however againſt the *Dauphin*, the Two Kings, and the *Burgundian* having in 1420 taken *Sens* and *Montereau*; and *Henry* after a ſhort Siege having reduced *Melun*, enter'd *Paris* in State, where the *Dauphin* was attainted, declared unworthy of Succeeding to the Crown, and baniſhed the Kingdom for ever: But he endeavoured to make his Party good at *Poictiers*, *Meaux* was the only City he had left upon the *Seine* and *Marn*, which after a brave Defence for Three Months was forced to ſubmit to King *Henry*. The War grew very hot this Year 1421, in *Champagne*, *Picardy*, and the Counties of *Perche*, *Main* and *Anjou*. *Henry* receiv'd a Mortification in the Loſs of his Brother *Clarence*, who was defeated and ſlain before *Bauge* in *Anjou*; then the *Dauphin*, being aſſiſted by the *Scots*, had the good Fortune to recover ſome Places in *Perche* and the *Chartrain*; *Henry* uſed all poſſible Means to draw him to a Battle, but in vain; ſo that he fell upon, and took the City of *Dreux*.

But this brave Prince dying at *Vincennes*, *Auguſt* the 28th, 1422, in the Prime of his Years, tho' full of Fame and Glory, the Weakneſs of his Son and Succeſſor, *Henry*, yet an Infant, loſt all. *Henry* left his Education to his Uncle the Cardinal of *Wincheſter*. He gave the Government of *England* to his Brother *Humphrey*, Duke of *Glouceſter*, and the Regency of *France* to *John*, Duke of *Bedford*; to whom he recommended above all Things, his giving Satisfaction to the Duke of *Burgundy*, and never to make any Peace with the *Dauphin*, unleſs they agreed to leave *Normandy* in full Sovereignty to the *Engliſh*; and not to releaſe thoſe Priſoners taken at *Agincourt*, till his Son was come to Age. *Hen.* VI. 1422.

Charles the VI. dying ſoon after *Henry*, the *Dauphin* was Crown'd King, by the Name of *Charles* the VII. tho' at firſt there appeared not the leaſt Glimpſe of good Fortune for him, ſince he received melancholy News from all Parts, as that the *Engliſh* had taken *Melun*, *Crotai*, *Compeigne*, and *Baſas* in *Goſcoigny*; but the Worſt of all was, the Defeat of his Troops before *Crevant* in 1423, by the great Earl of *Salisbury*. But *Charles* next Year having received a Reinforcement of 4000 *Scots*, under Earl *Douglas*, and other Troops from the Duke of *Milan*, the *Engliſh* loſt *Verneuil*, while the Heroick *Bedford* was taking *Tury*; from whence immediately marching to *Verneuil*, he fought and defeated the Enemy, with the Slaughter of 4000 of their Men, took the Duke of *Alenſon*, the Mareſchal *de la Fayette*, *Gaucour*, and about 300 Gentlemen Priſoners, and *Douglas*, and the Viſcount of *Narbonne*, were found among the Slain. However, the Difference between the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Glouceſter*, about the Latter's marrying the Counteſs of *Haynault*, putting back the *Engliſh* Affairs, *Bedford* did all he could to patch up an Agreement between them; and the *Engliſh* having taken *Pontherſon*, from whence they perpetually infeſted *Bretagne*, the Conſtable had the Luck quickly to recover it, but failing to take St. *James de Beuveron*, he was forced to leave all his Artillery and Equipage behind him to the *Engliſh*, who took *Pontherſon* a Second time; upon which *Bedford* marched to the Frontiers of *Bretagne*, forced the Duke to relinquiſh his Alliance with the *French*, and to promiſe Homage to King *Henry*.

In 1425, the *French* raiſed the Siege of *Montargis*, and in the following Year recovered *Mans*. The moſt remarkable Siege was that of *Orleans*, formed by *Salisbury*, with freſh Troops from *England*, in *October* 1428. This Lord's Name was ſo terrible to *France*, that the Earl of *Richmond*, Conſtable of *France*, having laid Siege to the Town of St. *James* in *Benyon*, with 40000 Men, wherein there was only a Garriſon of 600 *Engliſh*, when they were reduced to great Extremity, they made a Sally, and crying, St. *George*, a *Salisbury*, a *Salisbury*; the *French* were ſo frightened with it, as ſuppoſing the Earl was come near to relieve the Beſieged, that they threw down their Arms, and ran away leaving all their Tents, Fourteen Pieces of Cannon, and much Booty behind them. *Salisbury* erected ſeveral Forts about *Orleans*, having firſt cleared all the Places in *la Beauvais*, and all others for Twelve or Fifteen Leagues both below and above the Town along the *Loire*: The Place was attacked and defended with the utmoſt Vigour.

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Here the great *Salisbury* loſt his Life by a Cannon-Ball; but the *French* having been defeated near *Rouvray*, at their falling upon a Convoy of Herrings going to the *Engliſh* Camp (for which Reaſon it was called, *The Battle of Herrings*) the Conſtable in Diſcontent retired to *Bretagne*. The *French* make the Relieving of *Orleans*, Anno 1429, by *Joan de Arc*, afterwards called, The Maid of *Orleans*, to be no leſs than a Miracle. It is certain, that the *Engliſh* were at laſt neceſſitated to raiſe the Siege; and not only ſo, but driven from *Jargeau* and *Beaugancy*, routed at *Patay*, and in ſhort, diſlodged from all the Places they had in thoſe Parts; and King *Charles*, purſuant to *Joan*'s pretended Commiſſion to him from Heaven, as he went to be Crowned at *Rheims*, brought *Auppere*, *Troyes*, *Chaalons*, and even *Rheims* it ſelf to ſubmit to him; and upon his return he had *Laon*, *Soiſſons*, *Beauvais*, *Compeigne*, *Creſpy*, and all the Cities even to *Paris* ſurrendred to him. From *Paris* in his Way to *Berry*, he took *Lagny*, upon the *Marn*, and towards the End of the Year *Sens* was reduced under his Obedience, and *Melun* ſhut her Gates againſt the *Engliſh* Garriſon, that had been making Inroads into *Gaſtinois*; but the *Engliſh* next Year, *viz.* 1430, defeated the Mareſchal *de Bouſſat*, as he was marching to *Roan*, and by Means of an *Arragonian* Captain in their Service, luckily ſurprized *Montargis*; but the ſame was counterballanced by the *French* ſurprizing *Chartres*.

In the mean time, the *Engliſh* having taken *Joan* Priſoner, they condemned and burnt her at *Roan*, and *Henry* VI. was, *November* the 29th, 1431, Crowned with a double Crown, King of *France* at *Paris*; the War was carried on in all the Provinces, with various Succeſſes for ſome Years, tho' but very feebly. The *Engliſh* about 1435, received a Check at *Gerbroy* near *Beauvois*, where the brave Earl of *Arundel*, the *Engliſh Achilles* (as the *French* called him) was mortally wounded; but this was nothing to the Duke of *Burgundy*'s quitting their Party, and Leaguing himſelf with the *French*, or to the Death of the Heroick Duke of *Bedford*, thoſe that ſucceeded him being more violent, hair-brained, and far ſhort of his Prudence and Conduct; ſo that now *Deip*, and the whole Country of *Caux* ſubmitted to the *French*; and the Conſtable of *France* having given the *Engliſh* a Defeat at St. *Dennis*, the City of *Paris*, In 1436, ſubmitted to *Charles*, and the *Engliſh* were barbarouſly maſſacred in it. It's true, the *Burgundian* for a great while beſieged *Calais* in vain, and was at laſt forced to march off without Proviſion or Artillery, which fell to the Share of the *Engliſh*, who were now as deſirous of a Peace as the Enemy; but in the Treaty held between *Gravelin* and *Calais*, abſolutely refuſing to recede from that Condition, that *Normandy* and other Acquiſitions ſhould be left to them in full Sovereignty, it entirely broke off; and the War going on, *Charles*, in 1441, beſieged *Pontois*, which, tho' relieved Two or Three times by the Great Lord *Talbot*, was at length carried by him; and marching the following Year into *Gaſcoigny*, St. *Sever*, *Dacy*, *Marmande* and *la Reole* fell into his Hands; tho' the *Engliſh* ſoon recovered the Two former Places.

The Earl of *Summerſet*, in 1443, with ſome freſh Forces landing at *Cherbourg*, penetrated as far as *Anjou* and *Bretagne*, defeated the Mareſchal *de Loheac*, and returned back to *Roan*, laden with Spoil.

A Truce of Eighteen Months now enſued; before the Expiration of which, the Duke of *Bretagne*, after having made his Complaint to King *Charles*, that the *Engliſh* had unjuſtly ſurprized his City of *Fougers*, renewed the War, ſurprized *Pont de Larche* above *Roan*, *Conches* near *Evreux*, *Gerbroy* not far from *Beauvois* and *Cognac*, upon the *Charente*; and the Civil Broils and Diſtractions in *England* coming in the mean time to that height, that they had ſcarce any Leiſure at all to think of the Preſervation of our Dominions in *France*, *Charles* would by no means let ſlip the Opportunity of totally expelling the *Engliſh* out of *France*. In 1449, all the Places at the Foot of the *Pyrenees*, whereby the Paſſage of the K. of *Navarre*, an Ally of the *Engliſh*, was ſtopped, were eaſily taken; *Verneuil* in *Perche* was betrayed by the Means of a Miller; and the Inhabitants of *Roan* conſpiring with the *French*, brought the *Engliſh* Garriſon not only to ſurrender

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that Place, but alſo to engage to give up *Caudebec*, *Monſtervilliers*, *Liſlebonne*, *Tankerville* and *Honneſleur*. *Harfleur*, in 1450, was forced to ſubmit: The Duke of *Bretagne* and the Conſtable reduced *Valongues*, with divers other ſmall Places, and after a long Siege regain'd his City of *Fougueres*. Six Thouſand *Engliſh* under *Kyrle* had the Misfortune, in 1451, to be entirely defeated at *Fourmigny*, upon which K. *Charles* going into the Lower *Normandy*, quickly took *Vire*, *Bayeux*, St. *Savour le Viconte*, *Falaiſe* and *Caen*. And *Cherbourg* being ſurrendered on the 11th of *Auguſt*, all *Normandy* was loſt. Fluſh'd with Proſperity, *Charles* now turned his Arms upon *Guyenne*, and having the good Fortune to rout a Body of *Engliſh* at *Bourdelois*, near the City of *Bourdeaux*, their Affairs were now in ſuch Confuſion, that *Fronſac*, *Bourdeaux*, *Bayonne*, and even all *Guyenne*, were loſt in 1452; ſo that the *Engliſh*, of all their glorious Conqueſts in *France*, had nothing left them, but *Calais* and the County of *Guiſnes*, all which might be attributed not ſo much to the *French* Conduct and Valour, as to our Inteſtine Diviſions, and Weakneſs of the Prince that ſat upon the *Engliſh* Throne. It's true, the brave Lord *Talbot*, with ſome Troops from *England*, recover'd *Bourdeaux*, and ſeveral other Places in *Guyenne*; but marching to the Relief of *Chatillon*, and being encounter'd by a much greater Force than his own, he was unhappily defeated and ſlain, to the great Regret of the *Engliſh*, who in 1453, loſt *Bourdeaux* again.

The fatal Conteſts between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, the Source of all theſe Loſſes, not allowing the *Engliſh* Leiſure ſo much as to put their Claim to *France* for above Twenty Years together, *Edward* IV. in 1473, at the Inſti- *Edw.* IV.
gation of the Duke of *Burgundy*, ſent a Herald to *Lewis* XI. of *France*, with a 1460.
Letter of Defiance, requiring him to yield up to him the Crown of *France*, to which he had an undoubted Right; and, in caſe of Refuſal, to acquaint him, That he would endeavour to recover it with the Sword.

Edward accordingly landing with an Army at *Calais*, found nothing but bare Promiſes from the *Burgundian* and Conſtable of *France*, the Count of St. *Paul*, who had engaged to give up St. *Quintin*, and other Places in his Power, to the *Engliſh*; which being obſerved by the crafty King *Lewis*, who fear'd this War more than any Body, and indeed for a time grew penſive with the Apprehenſions of it, he found a Way, in the Abſence of the Duke of *Burgundy*, to diſpoſe *Edward* to an Accommodation; though the *French* themſelves own'd, they were afraid his Anſwer would have been to *Lewis*'s Herald, *We will talk of this at* Paris. *Edward*'s Plenipotentiaries would at firſt allow no other Title to King *Lewis*, but their Maſter's Couſin of *France*, which the others were forced to give way to; but coming at laſt to a better Underſtanding, they agreed upon a Truce for Nine Years, wherein the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Bretagne* might be comprehended, if they pleaſed, upon Condition, that the *French* ſhould pay the *Engliſh* 73000 Crowns of Gold in ready Money: The *Dauphin* was to be married to King *Edward*'s Daughter, for the Maintenance of whom *Lewis* ſhould allow the Revenue of *Guyenne* for Nine Years, or 50000 Crowns Annually ſhould be carried to the *Tower* of *London* for the King of *England* during his Life. *Lewis* was forced to be very liberal to King *Edward*'s Counſellors and Favourites to bring this Truce to bear, after which there was an Interview between the Two Kings, upon a Bridge at *Pequigny*, upon the *Soame*, where *Edward*, a very goodly Prince, made an amazing Figure in the Sight of the *French*; while the *Burgundian*, mightily chafed at this Agreement, when it was too late to prevent it, told *Edward* to his Face, That, to let him know how little he valued the Truce, he ſwore by St. *George*, he would not treat with the *French* King, before *Edward* had return'd into *England*, and ſtaid Three Months: Adding, That that Treaty ruin'd the Reputation of the King of *England*; and that he wanted that Lion's Heart, that was buried at *Roan*. Our Pretenſions to the Crown of *France* from henceforward were little thought of or regarded, tho' they ſometimes felt the Effects of our Arms. It was a great Overſight in ſo wiſe a Prince as *Henry* VII. to ſuffer *Charles* VIII. to marry *Anne*, *Hen.* VII.
the Heireſs of *Bretagne*, whereby that Dutchy was annex'd to the Crown of *France*: 1485.

However, it occaſioned him to enter into a Confederacy with *Maximilian*, King of the *Romans*, to whom that Lady had been betrothed, to invade *Picardy* in 1492.

The *Engliſh* landed according to the Prefix'd Time at *Calais*, and beſieged *Bologn*; but *Maximilian* not advancing with his Forces to join them, *Henry* made a Bargain, rather than a Treaty, whereby the *French* were obliged to pay him 743000 Ducats in Hand, for the Charges of the Expedition; and 25000 Crowns Yearly, for the Charge he had been at in aſſiſting the *Britons*; and this Capitulation being ſomewhat indefinitely made, without fixing when it ſhould determine or expire, the *Engliſh* look'd upon it as a Tribute; and, indeed, the *French* paid it both to this King and his Son *Henry* VIII. longer than it could have continued upon any Computation of Charges.

Hen. VIII. 1505. *Henry* VIII. had not been long fix'd upon the Throne, but he began to revive his Claim to *France*. The Alliance he had made with *Ferdinand* of *Spain*, his Father-in-Law, might have proved of great Advantage to his Arms, if that Prince had perform'd his Promiſe; but the Army which King *Henry* landed upon the Coaſt of *Biſcay*, in order to invade *France* on that Side, being not ſupplied with Neceſſaries, they at laſt mutinied, and return'd Home. But *Henry*, not diſcouraged with this Uſage, in 1513 landed with an Army in Perſon in *France*, and, with the Emperor *Maximilian*, who fought under his Banner at the Head of 50000 Men, laid Siege to *Terovenne*: The *French* Army had the good Luck to throw a Convoy of Proviſions and Ammunition into the Foſſes, but in their Return were fiercely attack'd by the *Engliſh* on the 18th of *Auguſt*, near *Guinegaſte*, who at laſt put them to the Rout, and becauſe the *French* upon this Occaſion made more Uſe of their Heels than of their Swords, it was called, *The Battle of Spurs*. The Surrendry of *Terovenne* ſoon follow'd the Victory. The Place was diſmantled, and *Henry* hereupon form'd the Siege of *Tournay*, which he attack'd ſo very vigorouſly, that though it were written over its Gates, *Jamais tu ne Perdu ton Pucellage*, i. e. *Thou haſt never loſt thy Maidenhead*, it ſoon capitulated and ſurrender'd; and being then a very populous Place, he built a Citadel to bridle it: But next Year a Peace was concluded between the Two Crowns, whereby King *Henry* was not only to keep *Tournay*, but *Lewis* XII. obliged to pay 600000 Crowns to *Henry*, out of which 400000 was to be deducted for the Portion of his Siſter *Mary*, now to be married to the King of *France*.

Lewis XII. dying ſoon after the Conſummation of this Marriage, and being ſucceeded by *Francis* I. ſome Seeds of Diviſion were ſown between him and King *Henry*. The *French* were very deſirous to have *Tournay* again, and *Henry* being reſolved they ſhould pay for it, it was agreed in 1518, he ſhould give his Daughter *Mary* in Marriage to the *Dauphin*, and that *Tournay* ſhould be reſtored, upon Condition, *Francis* paid 260000 Crowns for the Portion of the little Princeſs. The Interview between the Two Kings, between *Ardres* and *Guiſnes*, was ſo very magnificent, that it was called, *The Camp of Cloth of Gold*; at which Time *Henry*, having cauſed the Figure of an Archer to be placed over his Tent-Door, with theſe Words, *He that accompanies, or joins with me, is Maſter*; he gave *Francis* to underſtand, his Intention was to be Arbitrator of *Chriſtendom*.

New Quarrels ſoon after aroſe, for all this, between the Two Kings: The Earl of *Surrey*, in 1522, took *Morlaix* in *France* by Aſſault, and the Duke of *Norfolk*, with an Army of near 40000 Men, having left *Terovenne*, came before *Heſdin*; but not thinking proper to attack it, he paſs'd the *Soame*, took *Roy* and *Montdidier*, and brought a very great Terrour upon *Paris* it ſelf; but the Sharpneſs of the Seaſon brought him back to *Calais* in *October*.

King *Henry* in 1544, ſends another Army into *France*, under the Command of the Duke of *Suffolk*, who having taken *Bell-Caſtle*, removed to *Ard*, and ſo into *Picardy*. He was join'd by a Body of *Spaniards* at *Cordes*, after which Junction, he quickly maſter'd the rich Town of *Anchor*, the Caſtle of *Bou-*

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gard, the Towns of *Bray*, *Cappe*, *Libome* and *Davenker*. *Montdidier* alſo ſurrender'd, and laſt of all the Caſtle of *Bogham*, in *November*; after, which they march'd into Winter-Quarters, elated with Proſperities.

King *Henry* and the Emperor *Charles* V. having entred into a ſtrict Alliance againſt *France*, projected no leſs than to divide that Kingdom between them: But *Charles* amuſing himſelf with the Siege of St. *Deſier*, and, after the Surrendry of it, ſending King *Henry* Word, he was marching towards *Paris*, the King of *England* would not ſtir, till he had made himſelf Maſter of *Bologn*, and ſo having gain'd his Point, he return'd Home. Many Attempts and Stratagems the *French* uſed to recover this Place out of the Hands of the *Engliſh*, but in vain; but at length ſuing for an Accommodation, they brought the King of *England* in 1546 to promiſe to reſtore *Bologn* within Eight Years, upon Condition, that *Francis* ſhould give him 800000 Crowns of Gold, whereof 100000 were to be paid him Annually.

The Minority of *Edward* VI. who came to the Crown of *England* in 1547, and divers Domeſtick Feuds would not allow of any vigorous Proſecution of his Right to *France*, or, indeed, effectually to maintain what the *Engliſh* had left there; ſo that a Treaty being ſet on Foot in 1550, it was agreed, *Bologn* ſhould be given up to *France*, upon the Payment of 400000 Crowns in Gold, *viz.* One Half in Hand, and the other Six Months after. *Edw.* VI. 1547.

The Marriage of *Edward*'s Succeſſor Queen *Mary* with *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, was the Cauſe of the Loſs of the *Engliſh* Intereſt in *France*; for though *Philip*, by the Blood and Valour chiefly of the *Engliſh*, gave the *French* a terrible Overthrow at the Battle of St. *Quintin* in 1557, yet the *Engliſh* Garriſon being drawn out of *Calais* for this Service, and there being no more than 500 Men left in that important Place, the Duke of *Guiſe*, laying hold of the Opportunity, in Eight Days time took that, which *Edward* III. was reducing for above a Year, after it had been in Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh* 210 Years; and the People of *England*, extreamly touch'd with the Misfortune, by way of Railery ſaid, *That the Loſs of* Calais *was Queen* Mary's *Dowry*. The Caſtles of *Guiſnes* and *Hammes* being ſoon after ſurrender'd to the Enemy, with them the *Engliſh* loſt all their Footing on the *Terra-Firma*, and our Princes all the Reality of their Tittle to *France*. Q. *Mary*. 1553.

Queen *Elizabeth* coming to the Crown in 1558, entred into a Treaty of Peace the Year following with *France*, where, after many Conteſtations about the Reſtitution of *Calais*, it was concluded, that Place ſhould remain in the Hands of the *French* for Eight Years, but then to be deliver'd up to the *Engliſh*, upon the Forfeiture of 500000 Crowns. Q. *Eliz.* 1558.

A Civil War now coming on apace in *France*, and Queen *Elizabeth* confederating with the *Hugonots* to aſſiſt them with 6000 Men, upon Condition *Haver de Grace* ſhould be given for Security, a ſlight Peace was no ſooner clapp'd up, but they ungratefully join'd with the Papiſts to expel the *Engliſh*, who defended the Place with the greateſt Vigour: But a Peſtilence raging among the Garriſon, the brave *Ambroſe Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, the Governour, was, with the utmoſt Regret, forced to ſurrender it. The *Engliſh*, enraged herewith, did the *French* Merchants incredible Miſchief by Sea, but at laſt agreed to a Peace in 1564, whereby it was ſtipulated, That either of them ſhould preſerve their Pretenſions, that reſpected the City of *Calais*, which the *French* afterwards, upon the Expiration of the Eight Years, baſely eluded. The Supplies of Money, and Succours of Men, ſent by Queen *Elizabeth*, firſt under the Command of Sir *John Norris*, and afterwards of the Earl of *Eſſex*, to *Henry* IV. of *France* againſt the League and the *Spaniards* in 1589, till 1593, when that Prince reconciled himſelf to the Church of *Rome*, were very conſiderable, and her Subjects perform'd brave Things before *Roan*, and in *Bretagne*, and would have done much more, if they had been well uſed according to Contract.

Her

James I. 1603. Her Succeſſor King *James*, who came to the Crown in 1603. was *Rex Pacificus*.

Charles I. 1525. A Vail ſhould be drawn over the War made by his Son King *Charles* I. againſt *France* in 1627. The Expedition to the Iſle of *Rhee* miſcarried, not for want of the uſual Courage and Bravery of the *Engliſh*, but the Unskilfulneſs of their Commanders. Our failing to relieve poor *Rochel* the following Year proceeded, perhaps, from a worſe Cauſe.

Charles II. 1648. *Charles* II. would never be brought to an open Rupture with *France*, much leſs would his Brother and Succeſſor King *James*.

Will. III. 1689. But upon the Acceſſion of *William* and *Mary* to the *Engliſh* Throne, a War was proclaim'd againſt that Kingdom in 1689. The Defeating and Burning of the *French* Ships under Cape *Wick*, and in the Bay of *La Hogue*, in 1692, upon the Account of its being a Maritime Affair, ſhall be but juſt mention'd. Our Deſcent in *Cameret* Bay, and Deſign to attack *Breſt* in 1694, was not more bravely attempted, than beforehand baſely betray'd, as appear'd by the vaſt Preparations they had made againſt us. The Peace of *Reſwick* in 1697, left the *Engliſh* and their Allies no Room to make any further Attempts upon *France*.

The Death of *Charles* II. King of *Spain*, and the Succeſſion of the Duke of *Anjou*, uſher'd in a new War, declared by Her Majeſty Queen *Anne* in 1702; but the ſame having hitherto, as well as ſome others of Her Predeceſſors, been proſecuted in other Parts, as in *Spain*, the *Netherlands* and *Germany*, they are accounted for there.

In the NETHERLANDS.

THE good Correſpondence always held from time to time between the Kingdom of *England* and the ſeveral Princes of the *Low-Countries*, and after that with the Dukes of *Burgundy*, when they came to be the ſole Poſſeſſors of the Seventeen Provinces, ſtill continued, till after the Devolution of them upon the Houſe of *Auſtria*, in the Perſon of the Emperor *Maximilian*, whoſe Son *Philip* marrying the Heireſs of *Caſtile* and *Arragon*, his Son *Charles* became King of *Spain* and Emperor of *Germany*. This Prince's Son *Philip* II. becoming Heir of all his Father's Hereditary Dominions, and conſequently the Seventeen Provinces, in 1556, he was ſo very potent, and concerted ſuch Meaſures for the obtaining of the Univerſal Monarchy, that it brought the Crown of *England* at length to engage in ſuch a War againſt him, and, in Conjunction with her Allies, gave ſuch frequent and terrible Shocks to *Philip* in the *Netherlands*, as well as elſewhere, as quite diſappointed his vaſt Deſigns. The principal Occaſion of the War was, *Philip*'s Oppreſſion of the *Netherlanders* in their Religion and Civil Liberties: Upon which *Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*, after having at ſeveral Times endeavour'd in vain to compoſe the Differences between them, in 1577 made a League with the States, and then many brave *Engliſh* flock'd into the *Netherlands* to learn the Rudiments of War, under the Command of Sir *John Norris*, and were not long there before they came to Action; for Don *John* of *Auſtria*, Governour of the *Netherlands* for King *Philip*, having form'd a Deſign to attack the States Camp at *Gemblours* in 1578. The States Troops at firſt gave way, and were purſued furiouſly by the *Spaniards*, who now, thinking themſelves ſure of Victory, were ſuddenly repulſed, and therefore wheeling off, and endeavouring to break through certain Hedges and Coverts, where the *Engliſh* were poſted, they were receiv'd by them with ſuch undaunted Bravery, that throwing of their Cloaths, by reaſon of the Heat of the Weather, they fought in their Shirts tied between their Thighs. General *Norris* had Three Horſes ſlain under him, and received

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immortal Honour in the Battle, as he did afterwards in 1583, with but 300 Horſe near *Ghent*, where he bore the Shock of the whole *Spaniſh* Army, under the Prince of *Parma*, and at laſt made a gallant Retreat under the Walls of that City.

The Earl of *Leiceſter* in 1585, going over into the *Netherlands*, with the Title of General of the Queen of *England*'s Auxiliary Forces, and there by the States-General inveſted with that of Governour and Captain-General of *Holland*, *Zealand* and the *United-Provinces*, the *Spaniards* at that Time laid Siege to *Grave*; but though the Place was relieved by *Norris* with a freſh Supply of Men and Proviſions, after the Slaughter of a great many *Spaniards*, yet the unexperienced Governour ſoon after ſurrender'd it to the Prince of *Parma*.

In the mean time, *Leiceſter* drove the *Spaniards* out of the *Betua*, and erected a ſtrong Sconce near *Tolhuys*. On the other ſide, *Parma* having laid Siege to *Venlo*, tho' Sir *Roger Williams* and his Men, with an incredible Bravery, attempted in the Dead of the Night to break through the Enemies Camp into the Town, and, with great Slaughter of the Enemy, made their Way as far as *Parma*'s own Tent, yet the Town was not long after ſurrender'd to the *Spaniards*. The ſame Year, which was 1586, Sir *Philip Sidney* ſurpriz'd *Axel*, but had not the ſame Succeſs at *Graveling*: Sir *William Pelham*, General of the *Engliſh* Horſe, ranged over all *Brabant*: *Leiceſter*, finding himſelf too weak to raiſe the Siege of *Burick*, which was garriſon'd by 1200 *Engliſh*, under the brave Colonel *Morgan*, attack'd and took *Doesburg*: The *Engliſh* worſted the *Spaniſh* Convoy going to *Zutphen*, but with the Loſs of the renown'd Sir *Philip Sydney*, took the Iſland in the River, and with it the principal Fort; then falling upon the leſſer Fort, the *Engliſh* became Maſters of that alſo through the Valour of *Edward Stanley*, who catching hold of a *Spaniard*'s Pike, held it ſo faſt, that he was drawn up into the Sconce, which ſo terrified the Enemy, that they quitted it with Precipitation. The *Spaniards*, after the Return of *Leiceſter* in Diſcontent into *England*, ſat down before, and carried on the Siege of *Sluice* in 1587, with the utmoſt Fury, and the ſame was defended with equal, if not ſuperior Bravery, by Sir *Roger Williams*, Sir *Francis Vere* and Capt. *Baskerville*, till a large Breach was made, and no manner of Hope of Relief left, when they ſurrender'd upon Articles.

But now *Leiceſter* being quite laid aſide, Prince *Maurice* of *Naſſau* was made Stadt-Holder, and *Peregrin* Lord *Willoughby* General of the *Engliſh* Forces in the *Netherlands*; while the Prince of *Parma*, having been utterly diſappointed, by the Vigilance of the *Engliſh* Navy, in his Deſign of invading *England* in that memorable Year 1588, was reſolved, with the potent Army he had raiſed, to beſiege *Bergen op Zoom*, wherein moſt of the Garriſon were *Engliſh*: But tho' during the Siege there grew hot Diſſentions among them, while ſome favour'd Sir *William Drury*, whom the Lord *Willoughby* had made Governour, and ſome *Morgan*, to whom the Queen had by her Letters Patents given the Place; yet they all behaved themſelves very gallantly againſt the Enemy; and having by a Stratagem drawn a Body of the *Spaniards* into a Bulwark of the Town, where they were moſt of them ſlain, made Priſoners, or drown'd, *Parma* was neceſſitated to break up the Siege.

Great were the Exploits perform'd by Sir *Francis Vere* about this Time for the Service of the States: He valiantly defeated the *Spaniards* at *Rhineberg*, took the Caſtle of Little *Hoven* and *Burick*, and likewiſe recover'd the Fort of *Zutphen*. He had the Government of the *Brill* conferr'd upon him, and in 1597 had a very great Share in defeating the *Spaniards* at *Turnhout*, where they had 2000 Men kill'd, beſides 500 taken Priſoners. The Loſs of the States was inconſiderable, the whole amounting not to above Twelve Perſons, and a few wounded. *Turnhout* was the Reward of the Victory.

The Negotiation of Peace ſet on Foot at *Bologn* between the *Engliſh* and the *Spaniards* in 1600, did not diſcourage the States from proſecuting the War, by the Aſſiſtance of the *Engliſh* Auxiliaries, with Vigour; and therefore having form'd a Deſign of reducing the Sea-Coaſt of *Flanders*, Prince *Maurice* landed 15000 Foot and 3000 Horſe, beſides 1500 *Engliſh*, under the Command of the Two brave Brothers Sir *Francis* and Sir *Horatio Vere*. Arch-Duke *Albert* being reſolved to thwart their Enterprizes, this occaſion'd the famous Battle of *Newport*, where the *Engliſh* Valour was ſhown in its brighteſt Characters. The *Spaniards* loſt 9000 Men upon the Place of Battle, and the *Engliſh* were ſo forward and brave at all their Poſts, that of the 1500 Men they had there, 800 were either ſlain, or dangerouſly wounded, and not a Man of all the reſt but was hurt. The Two *Veres* ſhew'd incredible Valour and Conduct in the Siege of *Oſtend*, which at length was ſurrender'd to *Spinola* in 1604.

But a Peace now being concluded between *England* and *Spain*, and afterwards a Truce between the States and the *Spaniards*, the *Engliſh* had little Opportunity to ſignalize themſelves in thoſe Parts, till the Year 1658, before which *Oliver Cromwell* having made himſelf Lord Protector, and entred into Alliance with *France* againſt the *Spaniards*, his Forces, under the Command of *Lockart* and *Morgan*, in Conjunction with the *French*, under the Mareſchal *de Turenne*, after having taken the Fort of *Mardike*, beſieged *Dunkirk*, which the *Spaniards* reſoved to relieve, though with the Hazard of a Field Battle; and to this End having drawn together 7000 Foot and 9000 Horſe, under the Command of Don *John* of *Auſtria*, the Duke of *York*, Prince of *Conde* and the Marqueſs *de Carcenne*, they came to an Engagement near *Furnes* with the *French* and *Engliſh*, the laſt of which, with Intrepidity of Mind, making their Way up a ſandy Hill againſt the whole Power of the *Spaniards*, obtain'd, and were the ſole Cauſe of that glorious Victory, which was no ſooner over, but they return'd to the Siege of *Dunkirk*, which was ſurrender'd upon Articles, and, according to Agreement, put into the Hands of the *Engliſh*.

The *Engliſh* in the War of 1672, unadviſedly ſiding with the *French* againſt the States of *Holland*, ſhew'd, however, their Bravery on ſeveral Occaſions. The *Engliſh* Horſe were the firſt that ſwam over the *Rhine* at *Tolhuys*, and the Duke of *Monmouth*, with the Troops under his Command, ſignalized himſelf to a high Degree at the Siege of *Maeſtrich* in 1673, and contributed very much to the Taking of the Place.

King *Charles* II. making a Peace with the States in 1675, and ſending ſome Troops as Auxiliaries to the Aſſiſtance of the Republick, they deſired the Prince of *Orange*, who attempted to recover *Maeſtrich* in 1676, that they might have ſome particular Poſt aſſigned, that ſo if they behaved themſelves like valiant Men, they might reap the Honour of it; but if otherwiſe, have all the Shame to themſelves, it being not reaſonable they ſhould ſuffer for other Men; and the ſame being granted them, they made good what they propoſed, by the many deſperate and brave Attacks they made as long as the Siege laſted. As for the Battle of St. *Dennis*, near *Mons*, in 1678, they had a very large Share in the Honour of the Day, the Duke of *Monmouth* and the brave Earl of *Offory*, with the Forces under their Command, performing Wonders, and had the other *Engliſh* Troops, then on their March to join them, been actually in the Engagement, it was believed they would have render'd it as compleat a Victory as had been obtain'd in many Ages.

The *Engliſh* got great Honour the firſt Campaign of King *William*'s Reign in 1689, at *Walcourt*, upon which Place the *French*, under the Mareſchal *de Humiers*, having made a bold Attempt, our Troops, under the Earl of *Marlborough*, in Conjunction with thoſe of the States, under Prince *Waldeck*, beat them off with conſiderable Loſs.

The *Engliſh* had the greateſt Share in the Battle of *Steenkirk*, in 1692. It's not to be believed what Intrepidity both Horſe and Foot ſhew'd upon that Occaſion; nay, the *French* themſelves, in magnifying the Bravery of their own Guards, were pleaſed to own, that they would have beaten all the Guards in the Field, excepting the *Engliſh*. The ſecond Battalion of the firſt Regiment of Guards poſſeſs'd themſelves of a Battery of the Enemies Cannon, and the other Troops behaved themſelves with equal Bravery; but the Vanguard being at length put into Diſorder for want of timely Relief, which the Narrowneſs of the Way would not admit of, and *Luxemburg* being reinforced with *Boufflers* his freſh Troops, and Night drawing on, the King commanded the Army to retreat, which they perform'd with admirable Order; for tho' the *French* follow'd them for ſome time, yet they did not fire a Shot, they not daring to venture upon them. Nothing but vaſt Superiority of Number overpower'd the *Engliſh* Valour in the famous Battle of *Landen* in 1693. They diſtinguiſhed themſelves at *Namur* in 1695, after the moſt remarkable Manner imaginable during all the Paces of the Siege; and tho' in the general Aſſault they made on the Counterſcarp, and the Breach on the *Terra-Novis*, they could not carry it with the utmoſt Efforts made by them, they being, indeed, not timely ſupported by the Three Regiments at *Salſen*, who marched not ſo ſoon as was intended, and Count *Rivera*'s Attack not beginning quite ſo ſoon as was concerted by the Generals, all the Fire from that Part of the *Cohorn*, which was next the *Terra-Nova*, fell upon them; yet finding the *Bavarians* upon *Rivera*'s Attack had fix'd themſelves upon the outmoſt Retrenchments of the Point of the *Cohorn*, but could advance no further, they came to their Relief, carried the Cover'd-Way before the Breach of the *Cohorn*, the inferior Angle towards the *Sambre*, and there made their Lodgment, reſolving to carry the Place by Storm in Two or Three Days, wherein they were only prevented by the Surrendry of the Place upon Articles; and King *William* himſelf, in his Speech to the ſucceeding Parliament, was pleaſed to take Notice of the Courage and Bravery they had ſhew'd, which, he might ſay, had anſwer'd their higheſt Character in any Age.

The Diſappointments in the Funds, and other Difficulties the Nation laboured under, by reaſon of the Recoinage of our Money, would not allow us to purſue this Advantage the ſucceeding Campaign of 1696, it being juſtly thought a Happineſs, that Things had paſs'd without any Diſadvantage, and it was a convincing Proof of the good Diſpoſition of the *Engliſh* Army. The Year 1697 brought the general Peace at *Reſwick*, after which a brave *Engliſh* Army was disbanded.

But the Death of the King of *Spain*, and the diſputed Succeſſion of that Monarchy, having put us upon the Raiſing of another in 1701, *&c.* the *Engliſh* ſignaliz'd themſelves not a little in the gallant Retreat the Confederate Army made, under the Earl of *Athlone*, to *Nimeguen*, before a much ſuperior Force of the *French*, under the Mareſchal *de Boufflers*, upon which Occaſion the *Engliſh*, under my Lord *Cutts* cloſed up the Rear, and kept excellent Order. The ſame Year, *viz.* 1702. the *Engliſh* Troops out-did themſelves at the Siege of *Venlo*, more particularly in their Attack upon the Fort of St. *Michael*, (which cover'd that Place) and carried it on their Side; for the Granadiers having quickly clear'd the Cover'd-Way, of the Enemy, and the Lord *Cutts*, who commanded the Attack, having before aſſured them, that as ſoon as he ſaw Fifty Granadiers upon the Top of the Ravelin, he would ſacrifice himſelf and his Troops, rather than not ſuſtain them; His Orders were executed with ſuch unexpreſſible Vigour and Chearfulneſs, and the Enemy were charged and purſued ſo cloſe, that they had not Time to break their Bridge; ſo that our Men, with many *Engliſh* Voluntiers of Quality, clamber'd up the Rampart, and, after a great Slaughter, entirely maſter'd the Fort, and 200 that ſurvived, out of about 700 there in all, had Quarters given them. This gallant Action, *Sept.* the 18th, haſten'd the Surrendry of *Venlo*, which capitulated Five Days after.

The

The City of *Ruremond*, which was beſieged next, about the Beginning of *October*, either terrified with the *Engliſh* Valour, or not thinking it ſelf in a Condition to ſuſtain an Attack, capitulated on the 6th, ſome Hours after the Batteries began to play, and ſurrender'd next Day to the Confederates, as St. *Stevenſwaert* had done a little before.

The ſucceeding Campaign of 1703, was remarkable for the Sieges of *Huy* and *Limburg*; the firſt of which was inveſted on the 16th of *Auguſt*, by the Duke of *Marlborough* in Perſon, upon whoſe Approach the Governour broke the Bridge between the Two Towns, and retired into the Caſtle. On the 18th the Trenches were open'd againſt the Two Forts, and the furthermoſt Town quitted by the Enemy, as well as the Forts ſoon after: And all Things being ready on the 25th for a general Storm on the Caſtle, the Garriſon capitulated, and were made Priſoners of War. His Grace having in this manner diſpatch'd the Siege of *Huy*, arrived before *Limburg* about the Middle of *September*. The Troops under his Command ſoon made themſelves Maſters of the Lower Town; and, uſing indefatigable Induſtry in battering and attacking the other Part, the Breach was ſo wide by the 27th, that the Garriſon beat a Parley, but could obtain no better Conditions, than thoſe of *Huy*, which was, to remain Priſoners of War.

In GERMANY.

HAving nothing more to add concerning the Military Exploits of the *Britiſh Mirmidons* in the *Netherlands*, we find the firſt Expedition of an *Engliſh* Army into *Germany*, was after the concluding of a Truce between *Henry* VI. of *England* and *Charles* VII. of *France*, about 1444: For, by the mutual Conſent of both Princes, it was found proper to pour the *Engliſh* and *French* Forces upon the Territories of the Empire, under Pretence of aſſiſting the Houſe of *Auſtria* againſt the *Swiſs*. The *Dauphin* commanded this Army, and, by the Valour of the *Engliſh* Troops, defeated 4000 of the Enemy near *Baſil*, who, rather tired than overcome, died upon the Spot; but bravely ſold their Lives at double the Number.

The Bravery of the few *Engliſh* Troops that in the Reign of King *James* I. *Anno* 1622, went into *Germany*, for the Relief of the *Palatinate*, under *Eſſex*, *Willoughby*, *Vere*, and others, commanded afterwards by Count *Mansfield*, cannot ſufficiently be extoll'd in ſaving of *Frankendal*, and upon other Occaſions, though their Number was ſo inconſiderable, that little or nothing could be expected from them.

The 6000 Men ſent by *Charles* I. to the Aſſiſtance of *Guſtaphus Adolphus* in *Germany*, in 1630, ſhall be but juſt mention'd, ſince, I know not by what Fatality, they ſtarved, and in a ſhort time moulder'd away almoſt to nothing, without doing any thing memorable to the Honour of their Country.

The War begun in *Europe* in 1672, being carried on with various Succeſſes in divers Parts, the Mareſchal *de Turenne*, who commanded the Army of *France* againſt the Empire, was in 1675 ſo much diſtreſs'd by *Montecuculi*, that the gallant Man himſelf loſt his Life; for having paſs'd the *Rhine* at *Rhenau*, below *Straſburg*, and, *July* 27, advancing to the Village of *Selbach* to view the Ground, he was there ſlain with a Cannon-Ball from the Enemy's Camp; and it is owing to the Bravery and bold Stands made by the *Engliſh* Regiments, then in the Service of *France*, that the *French* Army got on their own Side of the *Rhine*.

We ſhall hear no more of the *Engliſh* Arms in *Germany*, till the Reign of the moſt Serene Queen *Anne*. Thoſe of Her Majeſty's Subjects which aſſiſted at the Siege of *Keyſerwaert* in 1702, under the Command of the Prince of

Naſſau

Naſſau Saarburg, behaved themſelves to Admiration upon all Occaſions; though they and the other Troops ſuffer'd very much by the Length of the Siege, principally occaſion'd by immoderate Rains, which made the *Rhine* to overflow.

But the Progreſs of Her Majeſty's Arms was yet more glorious and ſucceſsful before the End of the Year, under the Earl of *Marlborough*, in the Beſieging and Taking of *Liege*. The *French*, upon the Approach of his Excellency, quitted the Town, ſet the Suburbs on Fire, and retired into the Cittadel and *Chartreux*; and next Day Three *Engliſh* Regiments of Horſe, and as many Battalions of Foot, under the Command of the Lord *Cutts*, took Poſſeſſion of the whole City: Then falling furiouſly on to cannonade and bomb the Citadel, and ſufficient Batteries being made by the 23d of *October*, they attack'd and carry'd the Counterſcarp by Aſſault, and advanced to the Cover'd-Way, paſs'd the Moat, mounted the Breach, and took the Place by Dint of Sword, in which Action the *Engliſh* Granadiers diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a very ſignal Manner, and got here a vaſt Booty. This Succeſs was ſoon after compleated by the Surrendry of the *Chartreux* on the 29th by Capitulation, the Garriſon being not able to withſtand the Valour and Fury of our Men, who now retire victorioully into Winter-Quarters, while their brave General returns to *England*, to be made a Duke, as a Reward of his glorious Services.

The *Engliſh* had a more particular Opportunity to ſignalize themſelves at the Siege of *Bon*, in 1703, under the auſpicious Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*. The firſt Battery againſt the Place did not begin to play till the 7th of *May*. They took the Fort, and a Redoubt within it, on the 9th by Storm. On the 12th they began to play with Seventy Pieces of Cannon and Eighteen Mortars upon the Town. On the 13th they aſſaulted, and made their Lodgment on the firſt Counterſcarp. The Garriſon offer'd to ſurrender upon Articles on the 14th, which were ſigned next Morning; ſo that we became Maſters of this important Place in Eight Days from the Time that the firſt Battery play'd againſt it: A glorious Atchievement of the *Engliſh* Troops, under an *Engliſh* General. But all this is nothing comparable to their prodigious March next Campaign into *Germany*, and the unimitable Things they perform'd upon the *Danube*, to the Glory of Her Majeſty's Reign, and the Wonder of all future Generations.

The Serene Confederates having well conſider'd, there was no Way more likely to bring this War to a good Iſſue, than to ſuppreſs the *Bavarian*, and exterminate the *French* out of the Bowels of the Empire; the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the *Engliſh* Troops, and others under his Command, inſtead of going to the *Moſelle*, on the 18th of *May*, 1704, began his March from *Bedbourg*, arrived at *Kalſechen* on the 21ſt, and from thence advanced with the Horſe, for the greater Expedition, towards *Germany*, leaving the Foot, with the Cannon and Baggage, to follow, under the Command of General *Churchill*. His Grace on the 3d of *June* paſs'd the *Neckar* near *Laudenburg*, encamp'd on the 9th at *Mondelſheim*; the Troops on the 14th march'd from *Great Heppach*, and on the 22d join'd the *Imperial* Army, under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, at *Weſterſtetten*. Next Day the Army reſted in the ſame Camp, and on the 24th march'd, the Right, under the Prince, to *Elchingen*, and the Left, under the Duke, to *Languenau*. The 25th, they made both a little Motion, the Right to *Herprechting*, and the Left towards *Gingen*, within Two Leagues of the Elector of *Bavaria*, who, upon their Approach retired between *Lawingen* and *Dillingen*, and order'd ſeveral Redoubts to be erected along the little River *Brentz*, to diſpute the Paſſage of the ſame. The 26th, the Army continued in the ſame Camp. The 27th, the *Engliſh* Infantry, commanded by General *Churchill*, with the Train of Artillery, and a Battalion of *Pruſſians*, join'd the Grand Army near *Gingen*. The 28th and 29th, the Forces reſted in the ſame Camp, and the Generals held ſeveral Councils of War, wherein it was reſolved to draw nearer *Donawert*. The 30th, the Army march'd, and encamp'd in the Evening, the

Right near *Lonhausen*, and the Left towards *Balmershoffen*. The 1st of *July* they continued their March, in Sight of the Enemies Intrenchments at *Dillingen*, and encamp'd, the Right at *Ameradighen*, and the Left at *Onderinghen*. The Elector of *Bavaria* judging by this March, that the Confederates intended to attack *Donawert*, made a Detachment of his best Troops to reinforce Count *d'Arco*, who was posted near the Place on the Height of *Schellenbergh*, where he had already cast up great Intrenchments, and employ'd some Thousands of Pioneers for several Days to perfect those Works which cover'd *Donawert*. But, notwithstanding that great Advantage, the Duke of *Marlborough* resolved to drive them from that important Post. Accordingly the necessary Orders were given to the Army, and the next Day his Grace advanced at Three in the Morning, with a Detachment of 6000 Foot, and Thirty Squadrons of *English* and *Dutch*, besides Three Battalions of *Imperial* Granadiers; the rest of the Army, under Prince *Lewis*, following with all possible Diligence: But the Way being very bad and long, the Detachment led by his Grace could not come to the River *Werntz*, or *Wernitz*, which runs by *Donawert*, till about Noon, and it was Three of the Clock before they could get over that River with their Artillery. The Duke having passed the same at the Head of the Cavalry, view'd the Intrenchments, and made the necessary Dispositions for the Attack. In the mean time, the *English* and *Dutch* Artillery began to thunder against the Enemy, who answer'd briskly from their Batteries, and made our Men judge, by their Disposition, that the Action would be very hot. These Preparations being over, the *English* and *Dutch* began the Attack, with an unparallel'd Valour and Intrepidity, before the *Imperialists* came up, and met with such a vigorous Defence, that they were twice repulsed; but after an Engagement of near an Hour and a Half, the *Imperialists* being by that Time come up, the Intrenchments were forced, and our Men made a terrible Slaughter of the Enemy, pursuing them to the very *Danube*, where a great part follow'd the Example of Count *d'Arco*, and other General Officers, who saved themselves by swimming over that River. They took Fifteen Pieces of the Enemies Cannon, with all their Ammunition, Tents and Baggage, and Thirteen Colours; besides Count *d'Arco*'s Plate, with other rich Booty, which was distributed among the victorious Soldiers. All the Confederate Troops that engaged, behaved themselves with a great deal of Bravery and Resolution; and the Horse and Dragoons shared the Glory of the Day with the Infantry: But the Attack being begun by a Battalion of *English* Guards, and the Regiments of *Orkney* and *Ingoldsby*, they suffer'd more than any others. The Forces of the Enemy consisted of Two Battalions of the Elector's Life-Guards, one of Granadiers, Thirteen other *Bavarian* Battalions, Five *French*, Four Regiments of *Curassiers*, of 800 Men each, and Three Regiments of Dragoons, making in all about 18000 Men, all choice Troops, commanded by Count *d'Arco*, Field-Marshal of the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Forces, Lieutenant-General *Lutzenberg* and Count *Maffey*, Generals of Battalia, besides Two *French* Lieutenant Generals. The Duke of *Marlborough*, and the brave *English* under his Command, gain'd great Honour in this Action, he giving his Orders with the greatest Presence of Mind imaginable, and exposing his Person to the greatest Dangers. Nor was Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* wanting in performing the Part of a brave and consummate General. The Loss of the Enemy was computed at 5000 Men; nor was that of the Confederates much less, which, however, was abundantly made up by the Gaining so compleat a Victory, as gave them a free Entrance into the Duke of *Bavaria*'s Country, and forced that Elector to retire under the Cannon of *Ausburg*. The Prince of *Baden*, General *Thungen*, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*, Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg*, the Prince of *Saxony*, Count *Horn*, Lieutenant-General, the Major-Generals *Wood* and *Pallandt*, and Brigadier *Bedmar*, were slightly wounded. Lieutenrnt-General *Goor*, the Prince of *Homburg*, the Prince of *Beveren*, the Counts *Van Erbach* and *Schuylemburgh*, and Major-General *Beinheim*, were killed; and Count *Stirum* died not many Days after of his

his Wounds. On the 3d of *July*, the Elector sent Orders to his Garrison at *Donawert*, to set Fire to the Town, to burn their Bridges and Magazines, and then to retire, and for that End they had put Straw in every House; but the Confederates being advanced into the Suburbs, and laying their Bridges to pass into the Town, the Garrison dared not stir, for fear of having their Retreat cut off, and so failing in their Design, the Townsmen saved their Houses. The Enemy burnt only their Bridges, and some Magazines, and retired in great Haste early the next Day: And at the same time, the Duke of *Marlborough* entred the Town without any Opposition, and found in it 2000 Sacks of Meal, great Store of Oats, and all sorts of Provision and Ammunition, which the Enemy had not Time to destroy.

After these successful Enterprizes, the victorious *English* and their Confederates pass'd the *Danube* and the *Lech*; and the Town of *Rhain* having on *July* the 26th capitulated, and submitted to their irresistible Arms, they were in a manner Masters of all *Bavaria*, which the Elector abandon'd to them; so that they posted themselves at *Aycha* and *Strobbenhause*, where they settled their Magazines. Afterwards they advanced to *Friedberg*, where they encamp'd in Sight of the Enemy, who had strongly entrench'd themselves under the Cannon of *Ausburg*. It being impossible either to draw them to an Engagement, or attack them without infinite Disadvantage, and the Elector of *Bavaria* having return'd shuffling Answers to the kind Invitations sent him for an Accommodation, a Party of 4000 Horse was commanded out to burn and lay waste his Country. But the Elector continuing obstinate, and depending much upon the Relief which Mareschal *Tallard* was bringing up to him, the Confederate Generals resolved to attack the Town of *Ingolstadt*; and Prince *Eugene* being advanced as far as *Dillingen*, they pass'd the *Paer* and came to *Kiebach* the 4th of *August*, their Left Wing reaching to *Aycha*, and the Right beyond the Castle of *Winden*, burning all the Villages they had spared before between those Two Camps.

They had received Intelligence on the 6th, that the Elector of *Bavaria* was come out of his Intrenchments, and was encamp'd at *Tirhaupten*, on the other Side the *Lech*, between *Biberbagh* and *Cloosterholts*, when it was resolved to observe him, and to advance to *Donawert*, which was accordingly executed, all the Provisions being already arrived at *Nieuburgh*. On the 7th, General *Merci* was detach'd from the *Imperial* Army, under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, with 700 Horse to secure *Donawert* on one Side, whilst Brigadier *Baldwin*, who from the 14th of *July* had been detach'd from the Army, received Orders to enclose the same Town on the North Side, with his 500 Horse. The 8th, all the Army, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, march'd by *Zandiselle*; and that of the Emperor, under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, on the other Side the little Town of *Potmes*, or *Beemen*, which was already reduced to Ashes. The same Day they were inform'd, that the Enemy decamp'd from *Cloosterholts*, and came near the *Danube*; and that *Tallard* was advanced behind them with his Troops, both bending their March towards *Lawingen*: Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* advanced the 9th toward *Enheym*, where he posted his Left Wing, and his Right at *Tillingen*. Prince *Lewis* march'd his Body to *Nieuburgh*, leaving with the Duke of *Marlborough* 28 Squadrons of his *Imperial* Horse and Dragoons, under the Command of the Prince Regent of *Wirtemberg*, General of the Horse, who came and encamp'd on the Right Wing. The 10th, his Grace continued his March towards *Reyn*, his Right reaching to *Middelstad*, and his Left to *Plukingen*, having the Town of *Reyn* in Front, and the Quarter-General at *Nederschonevelt*. The same Day the Duke of *Wirtemberg* being detach'd with his 28 Squadrons, march'd along the Cloyster at *Nederschonevelt*, and pass'd the *Danube* on the Bridge that was at *Merxen*, in order to go and encamp near *Donawert*, and reinforce Prince *Eugene*. Twenty Battalions were also detach'd, under the Command of General *Churchill*, who pass'd them over the same Bridge, and encamp'd at *Merxen*, with all the Artillery, with the same Purpose of sustaining Prince

Eugene,

Eugene, in case he should be attack'd. The 11th, upon Advice, that the Elector of *Bavaria*, as well as *Tallard*, had pass'd the *Danube* at *Lawingen*, and that they were encamp'd, with their Left Wing at *Lawingen*, and their Right at *Stein*; Prince *Eugene*, to secure himself, retired in the Night from *Munster*, where he was encamp'd, and posted himself on the other Side the River *Wernitz*, near *Donawert*, having behind him the Wood of *Schellenberg*. Being inform'd of this Motion, the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd his Army in the Night, with the Twenty Battalions under General *Churchill*, and came by Eight in the Morning to *Donawert*, and then marching with the Army commanded by Prince *Eugene*, they advanced both, and encamp'd with their Left Wing at *Munster*, near the *Danube*, their Right Wing reaching beyond the Village of *Appershoven* as far as the Wood. The 12th, the Generals would have advanced as far as *Greinheim* with their Left Wing, and their Right to *Schwinenbag*: But the Troops being too much fatigued, they contented themselves to go and view the Ground, allowing the Army some Rest. Thereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* advanced with the *Piquet* towards *Sweyningen*, and being up the Height, they began to discover the Enemies Troops on the Plain of *Bleinheim*, and before the Mills between *Greinheim* and *Onderklawen*; and a little after they perceived a greater Number, and even some of their Generals, who came to view the Ground.

The Confederate Generals being return'd to the Army, order'd the necessary Passages to be made; whereupon Pioneers were sent near *Thiffingen*, to make Bridges of Communication on a Rivulet, which was narrow, but had high Banks. The Men were hardly at their Work, when the Advanced Guards of the Enemy came as far as between *Sweyningen* and *Thiffingen*; and their *Hussars* obliging the Pioneers to retire as far as the Advanced Guard, which gave the Alarm to the Camp, the Duke of *Marlborough* return'd that Way with all the *Piquet*, Seven Squadrons of Dragoons, which were encamp'd before the Quarter-General, and Five *English* Battalions of *Row*'s Brigade, with the Battalion of *English* Guards, which were follow'd by a Brigade of *Hesse*, and a good Part of the Army; but being come to the Rivulet, where the Pioneers had been repulsed, they found that the Enemy not only retired, but return'd full Gallop to their main Army. The Advanced Guard was reinforced, and left under the Command of a Major-General; and the Two Brigades of Foot, which were in the Village of *Thiffingen*, were also left under the Command of a like Officer, who posted his Men in the Hedges thereabouts. They now began to perceive, that the Forces of the Enemy were got together, being strongly encamp'd, with their Right Wing near *Bleinheim*, and their Left at *Lutsingen*, close by a Wood. The Word was given *ANNA*, all the Baggage of the Army sent towards *Donawert*, near the Village of *Rietlingen*, till farther Order; Bridges were laid on the River *Kessel*, to march over the Army, and all Things made ready to march to the Enemy. After this Disposition, on the 13th, the Drums beat the *General* about One in the Morning, the *Assembly* at an Hour and a Half, and the *March* at Two; and at Three the Army began to pass the River, marching on Eight Columns over the Bridges; to wit, the *Imperialists* in Two Columns with their Infantry, each Line apart, and took the Right of all, having Two Columns of Horse on their Left. Our Troops march'd also on Four Columns; to wit, Two of Foot, on the Left of the *Imperial* Cavalry; and Two of Horse, on the Left of all. Thus the whole Army advanced on Eight Columns as far as the Rivulet near *Thiffingen*, where Passages were open'd. The Advanced Guards were order'd to return each to their Body; and the Two Brigades of Foot, which had been left in that Village, under the Command of Major-General *Wilks*, and Fifteen Squadrons, which the Duke of *Marlborough* caused to be commanded out, form'd together on the Left a Ninth Column, and so they march'd towards *Sweyningen*.

As

As ſoon as the Nine Columns were arrived between that Village and the Wood, they made a Halt, and did not perceive that the Enemies Army made any great Motion. The Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, who had poſted themſelves on a riſing Ground, call'd to them all the Generals about Six in the Morning. My Lord *Cutts*, Lieutenant-General, St. *Paul*, Major-General, and Brigadier *Ferguſon*, were detach'd with Twenty Battalions to ſupport Major-General *Wilks*, who had Orders to attack the Two Water-Mills, ſituated before the Village of *Bleinheim*, whereupon the Enemy immediately burnt all the Village of *Onderklauwe*, as alſo the Two Water-Mills, and the Two Farm-Houſes called the *Hoeven*, beſides the Villages of *Wolperſtette*, *Willer*, *Berghauſen* and *Schwynenbach*, and fired Two Pieces of Cannon to recall their Foragers. After that they beat the *General*, then the *Aſſembly*, and the *Engliſh* began to ſee them come with their Arms before their Camp, their Generals and Adjutants galloping from one Place to another. During this, the Columns advanced in the Plain, Four of the Confederates march'd to the Left, on one Side of the Village of *Greinheim*, and Four of the *Imperialiſts* took the Right, towards the Village of *Schwynenbach*, leaving *Wolperſtette* and *Berghauſen* on the ſame Hand. They view'd the Rivulet, which was between them and the Enemies Army, and found that it would be difficult for the Horſe to paſs it, becauſe the Water was ſtanding on each Side of the Banks, which were pretty high; and becauſe the Ground was Marſhy to the Right of *Overklauwe*, as alſo between *Onderklauwe* and the Water-Mills; but they were reſolved to make the Paſſage eaſie, by the Planks of their Pontons and Faſcines. The Enemy brought all their Cannon down on that Side to fire on them, and ſo ſoon as Major-General *Wilks* began to approach the Mills, they fired furiouſly, and with ſome Twenty Pounders, to hinder them from approaching the Marſh, or the Rivulet, which is called *Haſelaersbroeck*: Thereupon they brought ſome Pieces of Cannon to the Left of the Village of *Onderklauwe*, on the great Road to *Hochſtet*, of which they form'd Two Batteries, one *Engliſh* and one *Dutch*, and then canonadoed one another briskly, which did great Damage on both Sides, becauſe the Ground was level. Whilſt the *Imperialiſts* advanced on their Right, the Enemies employ'd all their Batteries to canonade them in their March. About Eleven of the Clock, the Army being in Battalia in Two Lines, except ſome few Squadrons, which form'd the Body of Reſerve, they quickly made Five Bridges with the Planks of their Pontons, and repair'd the Bridge on the high Road, which the Enemy had deſtroy'd: And the Horſe of the Right Wing were ordered to provide themſelves with Faſcines. Prince *Eugene* being advanced ſo far, as he thought neceſſary to fall upon the Enemies Left Wing, Orders were given for a general Attack, and it was about One of the Clock in the Afternoon when it was begun. Major-General *Wilks* being advanced to the Two Water Mills, made the firſt Onſet, according to his Orders, being ſupported by my Lord *Cutts*: After which the Cannon fired very briskly, which was a Signal for the Army to fall on, and ſo they advanced towards the Enemy at that very Inſtant. The Infantry, under Major-General *Wilks*, ſoon took Poſſeſſion of the Two Mills, and that of the main Body of the Army poſted themſelves in the Village of *Overklauwe*, quite on their Right Wing, near the Rivulet between the Lime-kilns, having the Village of *Overklauwe* before them, in which were ſeveral Battalions of the Enemy. But the *Imperialiſts* could not attack them ſo ſoon as our Men, becauſe the Ground where they were in Battalia was full of Hedges and Buſhes; ſo that they could not charge till Half an Hour after them. The Horſe on the Left Wing did not paſs the Rivulet without Difficulty, for they ſtood the Fire of the Enemy a full Hour, having the Village of *Bleinheim* in their Flank, and the Enemies Cavalry in their Front, by whom they were at firſt repulſed. But, as they were well ſupported, they drove the Enemy beyond the ſecond Rivulet, called *Meulweyer*, at the Spring Head, which is Mooriſh, from thence to the Hedges of the

Village. Our Cavalry form'd their Body on the Backside of the Rivulet, sustaining all the while the great Fire from the Village, till at length the Infantry began to line and cover them. The rest of the Horse of the Confederates Left Wing, who were *Danes* and *Hanoverians*, passed the Rivulet in the Middle of the Village of *Onderklauwe*, and on the Right of it; but the Enemy attacking them, they were quickly beat back again over the same Rivulet; but our Infantry sustaining them, they rally'd, and charged a second time, which had no better Success. But the third time the Duke of *Marlborough* having himself brought up some Squadrons, which were supported by some *Imperial* Squadrons of the Body of Reserve, made them advance with some Battalions beyond the Rivulet, to drive the Enemies Foot out of the Village of *Overklauwe*, from whence they gall'd our Horse in the Flank; whereupon the Enemy began to retire. The Prince of *Holstein-Beck*, Major-General, who was quite on the Right of our Foot, attack'd also the Village of *Overklauwe*. But as the *Imperial* Cavalry was above Two Musket-Shot from him, he had hardly passed the Rivulet with Three or Four Battalions, but Eight or Nine out of the Village fell on them so suddenly, before the Regiments were form'd, that that of *Goor*, which was on the Right Wing, was entirely defeated, and the Prince of *Holstein-Beck* desperately wounded and taken Prisoner. On the Right Wing the Enemy drove back the *Imperial* Troops above a Hundred and Fifty Paces beyond the Place where they form'd themselves in Battalia; and Prince *Eugene* returning to the Charge, had the Misfortune to be repulsed Three several times with Loss. On the other Hand, the Left Wing advanced, and obliged the Horse of the Enemies Right Wing to retire from the Village of *Bleinheim*, where there were Twenty Seven of their Battalions, and Twelve Squadrons of Dragoons, who fortified and defended themselves as well as they could; so that General *Churchill* was obliged to come and assist my Lord *Cutts* and Major-General *Wilks* to force that Post all at once, marching for that Purpose along the Rivulet, and leaving the Cavalry, which bravely fought on the Right. At last the Enemies Right Wing of Horse were repulsed. But Count *Tallard* rallying them again in Two Lines; one of them was extended almost to the *Danube*, in order to facilitate the Retreat of his Foot in *Bleinheim*. The Duke of *Marlborough* hereupon advanced with the *English* Horse, sustain'd by Ten Squadrons of Foreigners, and attack'd the *Gens d'Arms* so furiously, with Sword in Hand, that they were quickly broken, and put into such Confusion, that a great Body of them fled to the Village of *Sunderen*, with a Design to get over the *Danube* on a Bridge of Boats they had in that Place: But being very closely pursued, they crowded so fast upon the Bridge, that it broke, and the rest being much pressed upon, were push'd there into the River, to the Number of Thirty Squadrons, where they were all drown'd, the Stream being very violent, the opposite Banks high, and the *Danube* thereabouts somewhat above half the Breadth of the *Thames* at *London-Bridge*. The rest of their Horse fled towards *Hochstet*: So that Count *Tallard* being in a manner deserted by all his Cavalry, endeavour'd to get along the Banks of the *Danube* to the Foot at *Bleinheim*, but was there taken Prisoner. In the Body of the Enemies Army, Two Brigades of Infantry, consisting of Eight Battalions, and supported by their Horse, made some Resistance, being drawn before their Tents, which were then standing. But as our Horse had beaten the Squadrons of the Enemies Right Wing, those who were in the Center, fearing to be enclosed, made a sudden Retreat: So that these Two Brigades finding themselves canonaded and surrounded by Two Battalions, and Two or Three Lines of our Horse, endeavour'd to retire by the Way of *Bleinheim*; but they were entirely cut in Pieces, except the Prisoners, who were almost all wounded.

Seeing

Seeing that Things did not go ſo well on our Right Wing, as on the Left, and that the Prince of *Holſtein-Beck* was repulſed at the Village of *Overklauwe*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with admirable Preſence of Mind, thought it proper to cauſe the victorious Troops of the Left Wing to halt, and to draw down ſome Squadrons and Battalions, to take the Enemy in the Flank at *Overklauwe*; but before they were come there, they had Advice, that Prince *Eugene* had attack'd the Enemy the Fourth time with good Succeſs; and that they retreated, ſetting Fire to the Villages of *Overklauwe* and *Lutzingen*. Thereupon our Left Wing fell on again, and drove ſome of the Enemies Infantry into the *Danube*, and took ſeveral Pieces of Cannon, which towards the End of the Battle they carried away under a Guard, with a Deſign to ſave them. Our Cavalry having purſued the Enemy to the Defile at *Hochſtet*, the Duke of *Marlborough* thought it was time to ſtop his Troops, becauſe Night came on. Prince *Eugene* on his Side purſued the Left Wing, which retired through the Wood, behind the Village of *Lutzingen*, and the Cavalry on the Side of *Morſelingen*, where that Prince ſtopp'd alſo. In the mean time, the Seven and Twenty Battalions, and the Twelve Squadrons, which were in the Village of *Bleinheim*, defended themſelves ſtill, and did not ſurrender Priſoners of War, till about Eight at Night. 'Twas reckon'd, that the Enemies Forces conſiſted of Eighty Seven Battalions, and an Hundred and Fifty Squadrons, and that they had about Ninety Pieces of Cannon, of which ſome were 24 Pounders. And as for the Confederate Army, it conſiſted of Sixty Six Battalions, and an Hundred and Eighty One Squadrons, with Two and Fifty Pieces of Cannon. The Enemy having paſſed the Defile before-mention'd, poſted themſelves ſometime with their Right Wing in the Church-yard at *Hochſtet*, and the Left at *Donalte*, and then retired by Favour of the Night to *Lavingen*. The Confederate Troops drew up in the Dark along the Moraſs before-mention'd, the Left Wing on the *Dunube*, near *Sonderen*, and the Right Wing by *Nederveningen*. The 14th, the Army encamp'd, the Left Wing in the Village of *Steyn*, and the Right at *Wittenſlingen*; and they ſaw the Troops file off to the Camp, almoſt all their Regiments having ſtill their Colours, Standards and Kettle-Drums. They took above Thirteen Thouſand Men Priſoners, above Twelve Hundred of whom were Officers, and among them Seventeen General Officers, Forty Nine Pieces of Cannon, Thirty Six whereof were taken by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Thirteen by Prince *Eugene*, and an Hundred Standards, Colours and Kettle-Drums.

This moſt glorious Victory coſt the *Engliſh* Four Thouſand Four Hundred and Eighty Five Men ſlain, Seven Thouſand Five Hundred and Twenty Three wounded, and Two Hundred and Seventy Three loſt, or taken Priſoners, which in the whole amounted to Twelve Thouſand and Eighty One; and the Number of the Horſes belonging to the Artillery, or Cavalry, killed, wounded, or loſt, were only One Thouſand Six Hundred and Sixty Four. But all this is nothing to the almoſt irreparable Loſs of the Enemy, the whole upon a juſt Computation amounting to about Forty Thouſand Men, including Four or Five Thouſand loſt in their Retreat through the *Black-Foreſt*, either by Deſertion, or the Purſuit of the *Huſſars* and *Peaſants*, who made a great Slaughter of the Stragglers.

We need not mention the entire Reduction of *Bavaria*, and other important Succeſſes, as the Conſequences of this unparallell'd Action, but obſerve, that the victorious *Engliſh* and their Confederates marching now back to the *Rhine*, they encamp'd at *Croon-Weyſſemburg*, under the renown'd Duke of *Marlborough*, to cover the Siege of *Landau*, attack'd by the *Imperialiſts*; but the Siege ſpinning out to a much greater Length than his Grace expected, he grew uneaſie in his Camp, and ſuddenly marching from thence with a good Detachment of his Army, ſurprized the City of *Tryers*, in order to ſecure good Winter-Quarters for thoſe brave Troops, that had merited ſo much

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under his Command: After which giving the neceſſary Orders for the Siege of *Traerbach*, he return'd again to *Croon-Weyſſemburg*, and from thence, by the Way of *Berlin*, *Hanover* and *Amſterdam*, into *England*, crown'd with thoſe Lawrels that ſhall never fade.

In PORTUGAL *and* SPAIN.

THough *France* was the Stage whereon the *Engliſh* perform'd their greateſt Feats of War, *Spain* frequently felt the Effects of their Valour and victorious Arms. The firſt Expedition we meet with was about the Year 1343, in the Reign of *Alphonſo* XI. King of *Caſtile*, who being at War with the *Mooriſh* King of *Granada*, he made an Alliance with the Crown of *England* from whence conſiderable Succours came to him, under *John*, Earl of *Derby*, afterwards Duke of *Lancaſter*, and the Earl of *Salisbury*, while he laid Siege to *Algezira* in *Andaluſia*, which ſtood upon a ſteep craggy Hill, over a Bay. The *Engliſh* contributed very much to the Carrying on of the Siege, tho' the Beſiegers ſuffer'd hard from the Iron-Bullets ſhot from the Town, which is the firſt time any mention is made of Gun-Powder and Ball in the *Spaniſh* Hiſtories. The City was at length ſurrender'd, before which the *Engliſh*, by reaſon of Sickneſs contracted in this Country, were neceſſitated to return Home.

The next Occaſion our Country-men had to viſit *Spain*, was to give Aſſiſtance to *Peter* the Cruel, King of *Caſtile*, who being the only legitimate Son of *Alphonſo* XI. ſucceeded him; but having Five Baſtard Brothers, *Henry*, the eldeſt, prompted by a juſt Reſentment of the Murther of his Brother and Mother, beſides a great many other Outrages committed by *Peter*, took up Arms againſt him, made a League with the King of *Arragon*, and afterwards with *Charles* V. of *France*, by whoſe Aſſiſtance he obtain'd the Crown of *Caſtile*. But *Peter* applying himſelf to *Edward*, the Black Prince, who then govern'd *Guyenne* for his Father *Edward* III. they, about the Year 1366, together with *Charles*, King of *Navarre*, made an Alliance for reſtoring *Peter* to his Kingdom, for which the Princes of *Wales* ſhould have *Biſcay*, and *Charles*, *Logrono*: But though *Charles*, for fear the Burthen of the War ſhould fall upon him, flinch'd from his League, the *Engliſh*, under the Prince of *Wales* and his Brother, the Duke of *Lancaſter*, paſs'd the *Pyrenean* Hills in 1367, and advancing as far as *Nagara*, there engaged the new King *Henry* with the greateſt Fury, whoſe Left Wing preſently giving way, and leaving the reſt of the Army much expoſed, the Prince obtain'd a moſt glorious Victory, and the higheſt Reputation amongſt the Sons of *Mars*, for having conquer'd *Caſtile* in one ſingle Battle, and reſtored King *Peter* to his Throne, though his ill Uſage of the Black Prince in the Non-payment of his Troops, and many other Enormities, could not keep him long in the Poſſeſſion of it: For *Henry* having once more expell'd him, held the Crown to his Death, and being ſucceeded by his Son *John* in 1379, againſt whom the *Engliſh* and *Portugueſe* made a League in 1381, *John* of *Ghent*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, having married the eldeſt Daughter of *Peter* the Cruel, laid Claim in Right of her to the Crown of *Caſtile*, and the King of *Portugal* was not pleaſed to ſee his Title laid aſide. King *John*, to be beforehand with his Enemies, form'd the Siege of *Almeida*, and by a Herald ſent them a formal Challenge, offering, as ſoon as the Place was taken, to advance Two Days March to fight them. The *Engliſh*, with their wonted Reſolution and Bravery, were for accepting it, though they wanted Horſes, but the *Portugueſe* declined it; and Winter approaching, great Preparations were made on all Sides for the following Cam-

Campaign in 1386, which yet begins with a Treaty, at the earneſt Sollicitation of the *Caſtilian*, whereby it was agreed, that King *John*'s eldeſt Son ſhould marry *Catherine*, the Duke of *Lancaſter*'s eldeſt Daughter, in Conſideration whereof, all Claims ſhould ceaſe, which the Duke of *Lancaſter* had made in Right of his Wife; but yet *John* was to pay yearly Ten Thouſand Marks during the Lives of him and his Dutcheſs, beſides Two Hundred Thouſand Nobles in Hand.

A long Series of Years ſpun out before the *Engliſh* had any Occaſion to exert the Power of their Arms again in *Spain*. As for the *Engliſh* Army that landed in *Biſcay*, under the Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, in 1512, which was deſigned againſt *France* only, upon a Promiſe of ſome Aſſiſtance to be given by King *Ferdinand* to *Henry* VIII. we paſs that over.

But Queen *Elizabeth* having at length, in 1577, entred into an Alliance with the States-General of the *United-Provinces*, that had revolted from *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, that Prince confederated with the Pope to invade *England*: But his Fleet in 1588, having received the greateſt Overthrow that ever was heard of at Sea in any Age by the *Engliſh*, the Queen, the Year following, ſent a Fleet and a Land Army, under Sir *John Norris* and Sir *Francis Drake*, to invade *Spain*, being much encouraged to this Expedition by Don *Antonio*, the Baſtard, who laid Claim to the Crown of *Portugal*, at that Time in Poſſeſſion of *Philip* II. of *Spain*. Their firſt Attempt was upon the *Groyn* in *Gallicia*: They firſt aſſaulted the Lower Town, and took it by Storm; but *Norris* obſerving the Situation of the Upper Town, and that it could not well be mined, batter'd it with his Cannon; and this giving the *Spaniards* under *Altimida* an Opportunity to advance over *Burgo*-Bridge, in order to relieve it, *Norris* bravely encounter'd them there, forced them to quit their Barricadoes, purſued them Three Miles with great Slaughter, and plunder'd and burnt the Villages round thoſe Parts.

The *Engliſh* hereupon thinking fit to imbark their Troops, their next Exploit was the Taking the Town and Caſtle of *Panicha* in *Portugal*, and *Norris* from thence march'd with his Army to *Lisbon*; but perceiving no Diſpoſition in the People to receive Don *Antonio* for their King, and the Army growing very ſickly, they moved towards *Caſcais*, at the Mouth of the *Tagus*, which had in the mean time been taken by *Drake*, and where they got a Booty of Sixty Ships belonging to the *Hanſe-Towns* of *Germany*, laden with Wheat, and all Sorts of Naval Stores.

From thence they ſail'd for *Vigo*, which, upon their Approach, being forſaken by the Inhabitants, they ſet Fire to it, plunder'd the adjacent Country, and return'd into *England*, with an Hundred and Fifty great Cannon, and a vaſt Booty, part of which was divided among the Seamen.

Another Fleet and Army was made ready by the Queen in 1598, for the Invading of *Spain*, and the ſame being put under the Command of *Robert*, Earl of *Eſſex*, and the Lord Admiral *Effingham*, the firſt Thing they did was the Attacking and Deſtroying of the *Spaniſh* Fleet in the Harbour of *Cadiz*; and *Eſſex* having landed ſome Men preſently after at the *Puntal*, they firſt broke the Bridge of *Suaco*, and having routed a Body of *Spaniards*, that appear'd about Half a Mile from the Town, they purſued them ſo cloſe, that they could ſcarce have time to ſhut the Gates againſt the *Engliſh*. Sir *Francis Vere* quickly forced one of the Gates; and the Admiral on his Side forcing his Way at the ſame time, after a Fight of about Half an Hour, the *Spaniards* retired into the Caſtle and Town-Houſe, which were ſoon yielded, upon Condition that the Citizens ſhould pay Five Hundred and Twenty Thouſand Pounds for their Ranſom, though *Rawleigh* fired the Merchant Ships that were retired to *Port-Real*, and rejected an Offer of Two Millions of Ducats to ſave them. The Earl of *Eſſex* was for keeping of *Cadiz*, but being oppoſed by the Council of War, they triumphantly return'd Home.

Queen *Elizabeth* having ended her Days in Glory, and King *James* I. living and dying in Peace with his Neighbours, King *Charles*, his Son, in 1625, the firſt Year of his Reign, ſent a Fleet and an Army to attack *Cadiz*; but the Confuſion of Orders, and other Incidencies, preventing the deſired Succeſs, our Amity with *Spain* continued till the Marriage of *Charles* II. with *Catherine, Infanta* of *Portugal*, in 1662, which engaged the *Engliſh* to give Aſſiſtance to that Crown againſt the *Spaniards*, from whom the *Portugueſe* had revolted, and ſet up a King of their own, *John*, Duke of *Braganza*, the *Infanta*'s Father, ſome Years before. Theſe Auxiliary Troops were commanded by Count *Schomberg*, and having join'd the *Portugueſe* Army, they came to a general Battle with Don *John* of *Auſtria*, the *Spaniſh* General, near *Eſtremos*. Don *John* being already poſſeſs'd of an high Hill, and thinking it proper to move, and make himſelf Maſter of Two others that lay in the Way to *Eſtremos*; the *Portugueſe*, ignorant of the Deſign, reſolved to poſſeſs themſelves of the ſame Place, and accordingly the Count *de Villaflor* advancing with the Horſe, fell upon the Rear of the *Spaniſh* Cavalry in the Plain, who ſo bravely maintain'd their Ground for Half a Day together, that the *Portugueſe*, far from obtaining Advantage, began now to flag, which being perceiv'd by Don *John*, he ſpeedily poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Two Hills he aim'd at, and thinking he had given them the Slip, he began to march off; but the Left Wing of the *Portugueſe* Horſe advancing to charge the Right of the *Spaniards*, the Fight grew hot and deſperate. The *Spaniards* were flank'd, and forced to give way. In the mean time, the *Spaniſh* Foot continuing firm in their Poſt upon the Hill, without beating of whom there could be no Victory, the *Engliſh* Auxiliaries bravely mounted the Hill upon their Hands and Feet, and though many of them fell by the Way, yet having gain'd the Top, they preſently fell on with their wonted Bravery, and ſo terrified the *Spaniards*, that they quickly betook themſelves to Flight; and all that Don *John* could do, could not bring them as much as once to rally. The *Spaniards* in this Action loſt about Four Thouſand Men, to about a Thouſand of the *Portugueſe*, and as many wounded, and theſe laſt were entirely beholding to the Valour of the *Engliſh* for the Glory and Advantage of the Victory.

Peace enſued in 1666 between *Spain* and *Portugal*, and there remain'd an uninterrupted Friendſhip between the Crowns of *England* and *Spain*, till the Death of *Charles* II. of *Spain* in 1700, and the Duke of *Anjou*'s taking upon him to be Univerſal Heir of all the *Spaniſh* Dominions, ſince which a War has been declared by Her preſent Majeſty Queen *Anne* againſt *Spain*, in 1702; and a Land Army, under the Command of the Duke of *Ormond*, with a Fleet, under Sir *George Rook*, being ſent to *Cadiz*, they firſt took *Rota*, then *Port St. Marie*; but failing to maſter *Matagorda* Fort, the Deſign was given over: But very happily in their Return home receiving Intelligence, that the *Spaniſh* Silver-Fleet, with a ſtrong Squadron of *French* Men of War, and ſome *Spaniſh*, were put into *Vigo*, they ſteer'd their Courſe for that Port. The Land Troops, under the Duke of *Ormond*, to the Number of Two Thouſand Men, made a Deſcent, took the Fort of *Redondello* by Dint of Sword, and therein a vaſt Booty, while a Detachment of the Fleet bravely forced the Enemies ſtrong Boom croſs the Harbour. This being obſerved by the *French* Admiral *Chauteaurenaud*, the Enemy, according to his Example, fired and blew up ſeveral of their Ships, and ran others aſhore; However, there being, of all Sorts, Thirty Eight Sail in Number, not one of them eſcaped either being taken or deſtroy'd. Fifteen *French* Men of War, moſt of them very conſiderable Ships, were loſt here, beſides Frigats and Three *Spaniſh* Men of War, together with the rich Galleons, moſt of which periſh'd: However, the Booty got out of them, and the others that were taken, was ſo very conſiderable, and ran into ſo many Hands, that it is impoſ-

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ible to make an Eſtimate of it: But becauſe ſome would be curious to have the Particulars of the Ships taken or deſtroy'd here, take the following Liſt of them.

French Ships in the Harbour of *Redondello*.

	Ships Names.	Captains Names.	N. G.
1.	*Le Fort*,	*Chateau Renault*,	76
2.	*Le Prompte*,	*Beaujeu*,	76
3.	*L' Aſſure*,	*D' Aliegre*,	66
4.	*L' Eſperance*,	Mar. *Galliſoniere*,	70
5.	*Le Bourbon*,	*Mon. Bolt*,	68
6.	*Le Sirenne*,	*Mon. Gen*,	60
7.	*Le Solide*,	*Chamelin*,	56
8.	*Le Firme*,	*Boiſſier*,	72
9.	*Le Prudent*,	*Grand Pre*,	62
10.	*Le Modere*,	*L'Antier*,	56
11.	*Le Superbe*,	*Botteville*,	70
12.	*La Dauphine*,	*Dupleſis*,	46
13.	*Le Volontaire*,	*Soree*,	46
14.	*Le Triton*,	*De Counte*,	42
15.	*L'Enflame*,	*Tricombault*,	64

Aboveſaid Ships taken and deſtroy'd, are as follows:

1. Burnt.
2. Taken, and carry'd Home.
3. Taken, and carry'd Home.
4. Taken, but run aſhore and bilg'd, and ſunk.
5. Taken by the *Dutch*.
6. Taken, but run aſhore and bilg'd.
7. Burnt.
8. Taken, and carried Home.
9. Burnt.
10. Taken, and carry'd Home.
11. Taken, but run aſhore and bilg'd.
12. Burnt.
13. Taken, but ran aſhore and bilg'd.
14. Taken, and carry'd Home.
15. Burnt.

Frigats, 2. The *L'Enterprenant*, 22 Guns, Capt. *Polignac*, burnt. The *Choquante* 8 Guns, Capt. *St. Oſman*, burnt. *Le Forcis*, Fireſhip, Capt. *Deleſiallett*, burnt.

Seventeen Galleons, 4 afloat, 2 aſhore, taken; and 5 taken by the *Dutch*; the reſt burnt.

Spaniſh Men of War and Galleons.

Commanders.	Ships.	Guns.
Don Manuel de Valaſco, General,	*Jeſus Maria Joſeph*,	70
Don Joſephus Checon, Admiral,	*La Buffoona*,	54
Don Fernando Checon,	*La Capitana de Aſſogos*,	54
	Three Men of War,	178

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Commanders.	Galleons.
Don Josefh Alvarez,	*Santo Christo de Mariacasia.*
Don Francisco Blanco,	*Santo Christo de buen Viaje.*
Don Alonzo Ippirrere,	*Santa Cruz.*
Don Cozme Antonio Montag.	*Nostredam de Mercy.*
Don Michael Cannitee,	*Santa Domingo.*
Don Ignatio Asconobristio,	*Le Trinidad.*
Don Francisco Baragrand,	*Nuestra Senora de Mercedes.*
Don Anton. Gomes de Auresia,	*St. Juan de Bapteste.*
	Philippo Quinto.
Don Juan Dango,	*Jalashe del General.*
Don Frebusia Bernar. de vera,	*La Sacra Familia.*
Don Alonzo Lopes,	*Santa Cruz.*
Don Martin Moguera,	*Santa Susanna.*

Thirteen Galleons, with from 20 to upwards of 30 Guns each, and all burnt and sunk, except 5 which were taken.

After so glorious an Action as this, we meet with nothing of any great Moment perform'd by our Country-men in *Spain*, till the Campaign of 1704, when the Grand Fleet, under the Command of Sir *George Rook*, and the *English* and *Dutch* Marines, under that of the Prince of *Hesse D'Armstadt*, on the 21st of *July*, made a sudden Attempt upon *Gibraltar*. The Prince landed with 1800 Men, and possess'd himself of the Neck of Land to the Northward of the Town, to cut off all Communication with the Country. Our *English* Sailors to the Seaward attack'd the South-Head Mole with such incredible Bravery, on the 23d, that they soon became Masters of it, upon which the Town capitulated and surrendered. I shall not meddle with the many Attempts made since by the *French* and *Spaniards* to recover this important Place, nor the noble Defence made by the brave Prince of *Hesse* and the Garrison, to their immortal Honour, because the Siege is not yet at an End, and so will not well allow us to pursue the Matter any farther.

FINIS.